CS71
.K4418
1970zx

A
History
and
Genealogy
of
One Branch of
the

KEYES
family

BY J.K. MESSAMORE

KEYES

KEYES

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

THE BRITHPLACE

Here further up the mountain slope
Than there waa ever any hope,
My father built, enclosed a spring,
Strung chains of wall round everything,
Subdued the growth of earth to grasa,
And brought our varioua lives to pass.
A dozen girls and boys we were.
The mountain aeemed to like the atir,
And made of us a little while --
With always something in her smile.
Today she wouldn't know our name.
(No girls, of course, has stayed the same.)
The mountain pushed us off her knees.
And now her lap is full of trees.

Robert Frost

Index

	Page
Preface	ii
Keyes in America	
Henry (15XX-16XX)	1
Robert (15XX-1647)	3
Solomon (1623-1702)	6
Moses (1671-1746)	17
Moses, Jr (1695-17XX)	18
Daniel (1731-1814)	20
Israel (1756-1810)	24
Joel (1785-1875)	25
Lucius (1814-1852)	26
Joel Parks (1838-1897)	28
Fannie Bell (1880-1967)	40
Genealogy Charts	43
Photographs	45
Keyes in London	47
John Keyes	
Keyes of Horsley (14XX)	
Gilbert Keyes (14XX-1500)	
Ralph Keyes (15XX-16XX)	
Ralph Keyea (15XX-1610)	
Ralph Keyes (16XX-1659)	

CS 71
.K4418
1970 37

Preface

When I was young I detested history classes. They stressed famous names, places, and dates, which although familiar held no fascination for me. My grades in history were achieved through rote memorization.

Genealogy has changed my view of history. History is not those names, places and dates, but live events that take place among common people. The great fire of London occurred in 1566. I know because I was there. I watched Ralph Keyes' house on Knightriders Street burn to the ground. The Civil War Battle of "Shilo" occurred on April 6-7, 1862. I know because I marched beside Joel Keyes during the battle.

I only wish I had the writing talentof James Michener. If so, I would describe the sweep and majesty of this country growing as we moved westward across the Appalachian Mountains, through the deep forests and out onto the great plains. I would describe the vast improvements in transportation that allowed us to do so from the roads that Solomon Keyes laid out; to the Canal boats that brought Israel Keyes to Illinois; to the wooden plank highways of Illinois; to the riverboat steamers on which Joel P. Keyes worked; to the Railroads which created the town of Yukon, Oklahoma; to the modern highways on which my mother roller skated into Oklahoma City; to the miracle of transportation in my day - the Space Shuttle.

Yes, I would describe the proud feelings I have felt watching this country grow. But, I would also describe the sadness I felt by our inhumanity to other people. Each step taken by my ancestors towards the west was proceeded by a backward step by the American Indians - from Moses Keyes' petition to remove the Indians; to their moving from New Hampshire and Vemont as Daniel Keyes moved in; to the SAC and Fox removal from Illinois as Israel Keyes moved in; to the run into the Oklahoma lands previously given by treaty "for all time" to the Creeks and Seminoles.

I've seen great contradictions from Solomon Keyes protesting for freedom of speech and assembly in 1654 yet testifying against individuals for not going to church in 1692. Fighting a civil war to ensure freedom for the negros, yet not free enough to serve as officers over negro troops.

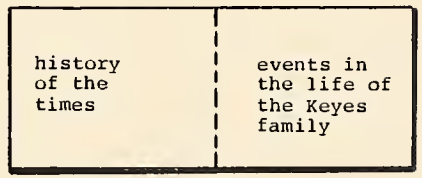
I invite you to join me and the Keyes family in our walks through history. I believe you will, like me, gain a prospective that will position you to stand tall when the history of your ancestors is mentioned yet with an understanding that mistakes were made which can never be redressed. I believe that you will gain an understanding of history that will allow you to judge today's events in the light of the successes and failures of the past.

Your reading of this book is only the start of our walk. The local library is where it continues. If you find anything of interest, please pass it along to me, as I expect that this book will continue to grow.

Kent Messamore
66 Wildwood Road
Stow, MASS. 01775
617/562-9758

Organization of the Book

Generally each page contains events of the life of the Keyes family on the right side of the page, and general history of the time on the left side of the page.



By the end of the sixteenth century, England was politically secure and had a solid economy at home, but was not yet a first class power. She needed greater markets for her goods, chiefly wool and industrial products. The English Merchants called for expansion in North America to provide raw materials for these industries. There was also a need to get England's restless unemployed out of the country; they were increasing the crime rate, and there was plenty of money to be made from America's furs, fish, and lumber.

In 1603 Martin Pring in command of the Speedwell sailed along the New Hampshire coast and entered the mouth of the Piscatagua River. He then went down into Cape Cod Bay and landed at what later became Plymouth. Pring described these regions in his account of the New England coast which was published on his return. In 1614 Captain John Smith (already a veteran soldier and leader of the Virginia Colony) mapped the New England coast. Smith's account was published in his "Description of New England" in 1616.

In 1622 the Laconia Company was granted a large territory between the Merrimack and Kennebec rivers. In 1623 David Thomson led the first group of settlers to the mouth of the Piscatagua River and built a settlement there (now Portsmouth, N.H.). In the spring of 1630, the Laconia Company sent the 80 ton, 10 gun bark Warwick with more settlers, and another vessel, the Pied Cow, with materials for their people. Both the Warwick and the Pied Cow seem to have made more voyages across the Atlantic from England, returning from the Piscatagua loaded with furs, fish and lumber.

On November 11, 1620 the 180 ton Mayflower landed in the Harbor of Provincetown, Massachusetts, with 102 passengers and thirty odd crewmen crowded aboard. A month later the "Pilgrims" founded a settlement across the bay of Plymouth.

It was not until 1630, however, that the trickle of emigrants from England turned to a flood. It is not a correct assumption to picture these emigrants as leaving their ancestral homes because of the religious unrest of the times. Only a portion of them were motivated by this reason and it is doubtful if it were the real preponderating influence in this great movement. There were other more substantial factors operating, economic and social. The majority of these people were of the yeoman class who for generations had been the tenantry of the nobility and landed gentry. (52) And so they came, these Puritans in a fleet of eleven stout ships carrying with them the famous "Boston" names - Winthrop, Saltonstall, Endecott, and with them arrived the name of "Keyes".

HENRY

The first introduction of the name "Keyes" into the Americas is the mention of a Captain Henry Keyes as captain of the ship "Pied Cow". Nothing is known of this vessel, the time of her departure or her arrival except what is given below (Public record office M.S.S., and Drake Founders 38, 41): PC.

"March 6, 1629, License issued to Capt. Henry Keyes to transport from Portsmouth, England, to Pascataway 30 quarters of meal and 20 quarters of pease for the relief of the planters there, who through want of such supplies are not able to proceed to a further discovery there."

Masons=Patent
Masathuse tt
Oyster River
Dover
Agamenticus Hills
Yorke
Cape Nedeck
Negunket River
Wells
Porpus River
Kenebunke R
Cape Porpus
Little Harbour
Straberibanck
Hampton Harbe
Merimack R
Ipswich R
Cape Anne
I. Sholes
Bunn Iland
A Rock
Staten Iland
Richmans Iland
Cape Elizabeth
Chasco

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
Boston Public Library

http://www.archive.org/details/historygenealogy00mess

One thousand people under the leadership of Sir Richard Saltonstall set out on March 30, 1630 for Massachusetts Bay Colony. The flagship of the fleet was the "Arbella". (28)

Beyond the names of the few leaders no complete record of those who sailed in the fleet ... is known to exist. (53)

The difficulties of the passage cannot be exagerated. The women and children were obliged to stay below "groaning in the cabins". Because of the lack of meat and fruits, all suffered from scurvy before the 10 week trip was over. Of the common people nearly two hundred died and some returned to England.

July was spent locating a place to settle and moving goods up the Charles River. The place settled was later named "Watertown" and was the first inland settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The poorer people lived the first winter in huts built like an Indian wigwam, the more provident had log cabins with chimneys daubed with clay.

In 1633, it was discovered that English grain could be grown and soon English plows and hoes were brought from England.

In the next 10 years, 20,000 people came to Massachusetts Bay Colony.

On May 18th (1647) the town of Newbury for L3 granted to John Emery that parcell of land called the greene, about three akers being more or lesse, bounded by the half acre lotts on the west, the hye way on the southeast and his own land on the north, being in a triangle, only the twenty rods reserved in said land for a burying place as it is bounded with stakes with a way to it from the east. This burying place still remains, and is situated east of old town hill in land owned by Mr. Paul Ilsley and

Robert

1630 - Robert and Sarah Keyes came over in 1630 and had 3 acres of land adjoining Sir Richard Saltonstall's (see map of early Watertown compiled by Bond). Three acres was a very small plot which indicates Robert's relative wealth. Robert is not listed among the original grants of land in Watertown which might indicate that he was not among the original settlers. However, his plot is next to Saltonstall's plot which tends to indicate he arrived in Watertown early in its settlement.

There is no indication as to any children of Robert and Sarah prior to their arriving in Watertown. We do know that many of the original settlers brought children with them. Perhaps Robert had two sons: Solomon and Joseph prior to arriving.

In any case the earliest record we have of Robert is:

1633 - Sarah, daughter of Robert and Sarah was born in Watertown on March 26, 1633. (51)

The town records of Sudbury indicate a daughter, Ester, born February 12, 1667 to Peter and Elizabeth Keyes. Peter was probably a son of Robert and was born between 1633 and 1638.

1638 - Rebecca was born January 17, in Watertown. (51)

1639 - Phebe was born, April 17 in Watertown. (51)

1641 - Mary was born in December in Watertown. (51)

1643 - Elias born, March 20 in Watertown. (51)

The Keyes' family moved to Newbury, Massachusetts sometime between 1643 and 1645.

1645 - Mary was born, June 16 in Newbury. (51)

1647 - Robert died in Newbury, July 16. (51)

1651 - The widow Keyes had a freehold in the common and undivided land of Newbury, Massachusetts from R. Badger on March 1, 1651. (35)

is still called the "Emery Lot". (24)
June 8th the synod again assembled at Cambridge. In consequence, however, of an epidemical sickness, which went through the country among Indians and English, French, and Dutch, the synod were forced to break up of a sudden, as divers of the members were taken with it.' 'Not a family, nor but few persons escaped.' - Winthrop, Vol. 2, pp. 308, 309, 310

1651 - Town of Newbury consists of about 70 families. (24)

1658 - Sarah married John Gage on November 7. (41)

1681 - Sarah died, July 7. Her estate was diatributed among her 3 surviving daughters, the wives of William Smith, John French and Samuel Buswell. (41)

WATERTOWN
[PROPER]
Compiled & drawn by Henry Bond. MD. (19)
FRESH POND
CAMBRIDGE
House Common

Solomon

The General Court passed an order, May 18, 1653 declaring it to be unlawful for any person to preach in any town in the Colony without the consent of the elders of four neighboring churches or by the approval of the court. Robert Pike of Salisbury, denounced this act as an unjustifiable interference with the personal rights of freemen.

August 30, 1653, Lieutenant Pike was ordered to appear at the General Court and answer for his interperate zeal and seditious speach. He was convicted September 7, 1653.

The prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the General Court aroused a strong feeling of indignation among the inhabitants of Newbury. Petitions were prepared and circulated asking that the punishment imposed upon Lieutenant Pike be remitted. The petition from Newbury reads as follows:

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of Newbury, to the honored General Court now assembled at Boston, showeth:

That whereas our loving friend, Lieutenant Robert Pike, of Salisbury, hath by occasion, as it is witnessed against him, let fall some words for which the honored court hath been pleased (to censure him) we having had experience that he hath been a peaceable man and a useful instrument ... do therefore, humbly desire this honored court that the said sentence may be (revoked) and that the said Lieutenant Pike be ... restored to his former liberty." (24)

There is reason to believe that Solomon Keyes was born about 1632. His record of birth cannot be found. Robert Keyes could have been his father or perhaps his uncle but there is no conclusive proof. The earliest record of Robert is the birth of his daughter Sarah in Watertown in 1633. Solomon was certainly born prior to 1633. Perhaps he accompanied Robert on the boat from England; perhaps he was born in Watertown and the birth record lost; perhaps Solomon came to Newbury to stay with his uncle sometime after 1643 but prior to Robert's death in 1647. We just don't know. Certainly there was some relationship between the two Keyes families; the families intertwine too much to be a coincidence.

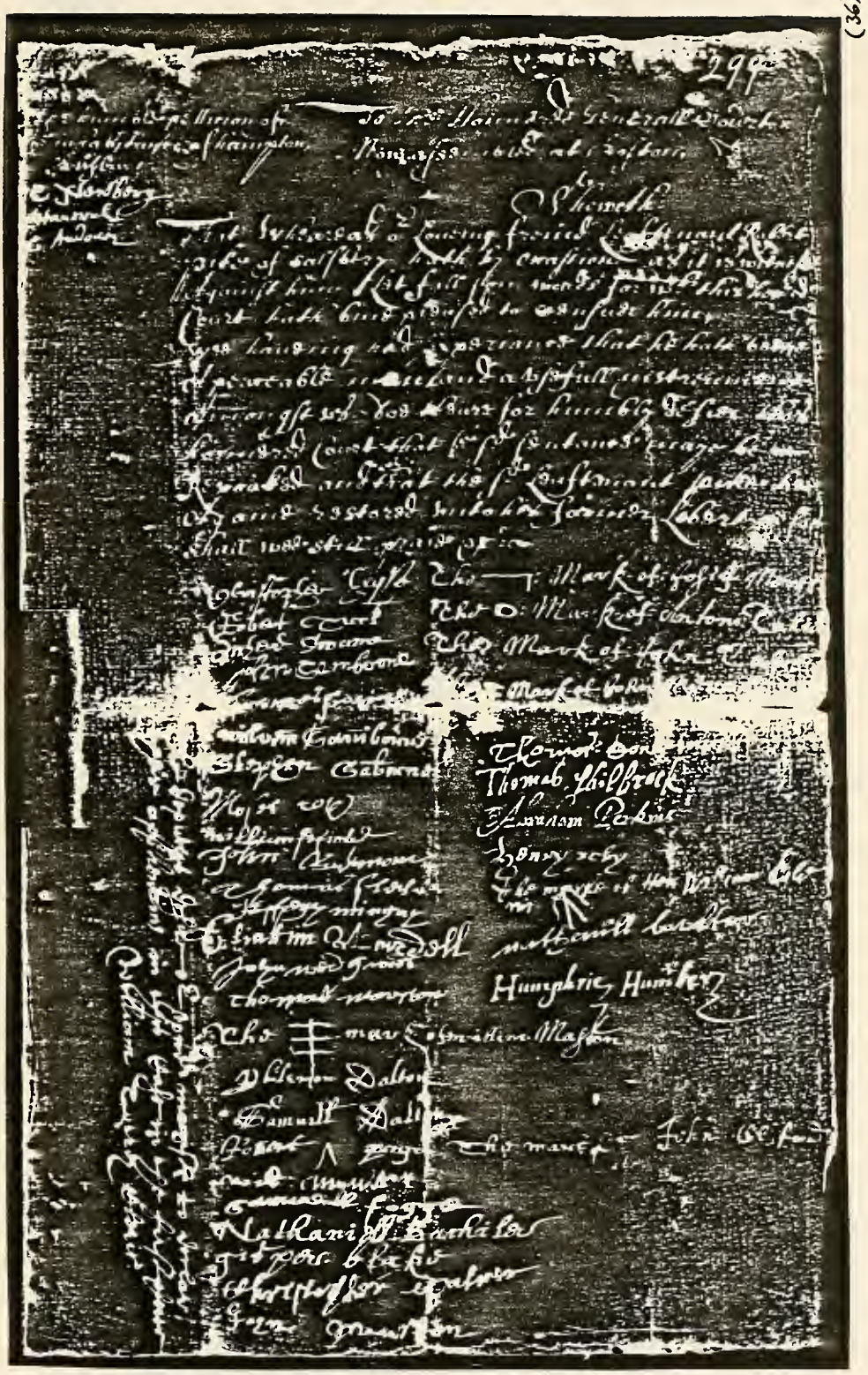
The genealogies at the back of this book include a chart prepared by John Parkinson Keyes at London England in 1931. This chart shows a Solomon Keyes babtised at St. Thomas the Apostle 2-6/1623-24. This, although early, is within the projected range of birth dates for Solomon. In addition the chart's Solomon had an Uncle "Henry" Keyes of London who could have been the Capt. Henry Keyes of the "Pied Cow". This would have provided a natural introduction for Solomon into the "American Adventure". This same chart lists two Robert Keyes'. One Robert is shown as Solomon's younger brother and could not have been the "Robert of Watertown" as he was only born in 1631. The other Robert is more promising as he was married to a "Sarah" just as was "Robert of Watertown". He is shown in this chart, however, as having died before 1610. This Robert is alsmot a full generation too early to be the "Watertown Robert". The chart also fails to identify Solomon's brother Joseph who was clearly with him in Chelmsford. C.W. Keyes in his book "Genealogy of C.W. Keyes published in 1875, (17), identifies Joseph and Solomon as sons of Robert, both born in England. (C.W. Keyes also identifies another brother Samuel born in Watertown in 1628.) Clearly an error since Watertown did not exist until 1632-33.

In anycase, I have no conclusive evidence for determining the linkage of these individuals. I can only speculate. I leave it to future generations to discover the exact relationship between Solomon, Robert and Henry.

1653 - The first record of Solomon Keyes is of the marriage of Solomon Keies and Frances Grant of Newbury, Massachusetts, on October 2, 1653. (51)

1654 - Solomon signed a petition to free Lieutenant Robert Pike of Salisbury, May 14, 1654. (25)

Daughter Hannah born September 14, 1654 in Newbury. (51)



This petition was presented to the General Court at a session held May 14, 1654. The deputies were evidently irritated by this unexpected display of friendship for Lieutenant Pike, and promptly appointed a committee of investigation. This committee examined the signers of the petition as to their reasons for signing.

After examination of the answers returned by the men from Newbury the General Court ordered the petitioners whose answers were not satisfactory to appear and give bonds in the sum of ten pounds to answer for their offences.

The objectional order was repealed and the sentence imposed upon Lieutenant Pike was revoked by the General Court, October 23, 1657.

In May and October of 1658, there was a great difficulty among the military companies of Newbury. This seemed to center on who should command the troops:

> "No man should have command of the horse and ffoote both, thst Captain Gerrish may be required to desert the horse and wholly attend the ffoote, or attend the horse and medle no more with the ffoote . . . "

Several Newbury men were ordered to appear before the General Court in October to answer "what is laid against them".

"October 19, 1658 the Court having heard the case relating to the military company peticon of Newbury, preferred by Jno Emory, Senr who, wth his sonnes, John Emery, Junr & Jno Webster & Solomon Keyes, haue binn so busy & forward to disturbe the peace of the place by their actings in seuerall respects & occationed much trouble to this court in reference thereto, Judg it meete to order that the ssid John Emory, Senr, Jno Emery, Junr, Jno Webster & Solomon Keyes be seuersly admonished to beware of the like sinfull practizes for time to come, w^{eh} this court will not beare: and that they psy the seuerall chardges of theire neighbors at the last Court and this, in coming for releife from such under courses. Costs allowed in all, was fower pounds, eight shillings & ffees."

Notwithstanding this order of the General Court, military discipline and efficiency was seriously impaired by the dissensions and disagreements that continued to disturb the peace and harmony of the church.

1656 - Daughter Sarah born August 24, 1656 in Newbury. (51)

1658 - Solomon Keyes fined for disturbing the peace. (25 P496)

Daughter Mary born September 26, 1658 in Newbury. (51)

1659 - Solomon Keyes admitted as a freeholder of Newbury, March 29, 1659. (25 P101)

1660 - Daughter Jane born October 5, 1660 in Newbury. (51)

1662 - Daughter Judith born September 16, 1662 in Newbury. (51)

1664 - Solomon and Joseph (his brother) took up land in Chelmsford, Massachusetts (which then included much of what is now Westford, Massachusetts.).

Solomon took up his residence on a piece of land on the North side of Frances Hill (named after his wife). He was the first permanent settler in what is now Westford, Mass. (23 P633)

The house on Frances Hill was occuppied by successive generations of the Keyes family, including Trueworthy Keyes in 1837. Next to the Keyes' house was a garrison house the foundation of which was still visible in 1883. (27)

1665 - Son Solomon Jr. born June 24, 1665 in Billerica. (51)

KING PHILLIP'S WAR

1671 - Preliminaries -- Five Indian tribes which increasingly felt the pressure of the New England settler's expansion were: the Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Mohegans, Podunks, and the Nipmucks. Phillip, son of the friendly Sachem Massasoit and chief of the Wampanoags, at the request of the Plymouth authorities that he yield his arms, made a token delivery. Accusations of conspiracy brought against Phillip resulted in the murder of the accuser and, in turn, the trial and execution of 3 Indians.

1675 - Start of Hostilities -- When Phillip attached Swansea a combined force of Plymouth and Boston troops attacked the Wampanoag stronghold but failed to destroy the Indian forces, the war spread.

The first mention of a Doctor in Chelmsford was of a Docotr Read who treated Hannah Keyes. "He looked on her and said he well knew what she ailed, and he said further he would care her for four shillings and six pence in money, if her father would bring her to his house to help his wife in nursing three or four weeks."

1676 - Indians attacked Sudbury, Chelmsford, Medford, Weymouth, and Groton in March, April, and May. Phillip was run down in the Assowamset swamp and shot. Ressistance collapsed and the last sizable Indian surrender took place August 28.

Chelmsford. Josiah Richardson, being chosen by the freemen of Chelmsford to attend the adjournment of the County Court held at Cambridge the last Wednesday in March, and also to bring in a list as in particulars is specified on the specialty sent by the Honored Thomas Danforth, dated the 30. 10. 1679, in answer to which in particular followeth.

1. The number of males and estate in Chelmsford are, as in the Country Rate given in this year, 1679, } 12.9.7

2. That we pay to our minister, in money £ 20, and in corn and flesh £ 60, and 30 cords of wood, in all } 86.0,0

3. That we have no Grammar School, but several schooldames for English, and Mr. John Fiske for writing.

4. That we have chosen 6 Tythingmen, whose names are as followeth, and are all sworn. John Wright, Solomon Keyes, John Barrett, sen., Abraham Parker, sen., Sam ell Flecher, jun., Jacob Warren.

5. Number of families are 59.

By order of the Selectmen, this 24 the 12 mo. 1679.

Sam ell Adams, Clerk. (27)

1667 - Solomon Keyes was on a committee to find the size of the lots in a new field in North Chelmsford, February 1, 1667. Solomon himself had six acres of the land. (23 P836)

Son Joseph born May 24, 1667. (51)

1669 - Daughter Ruth born April, 1669.

1671 - Solomon Keyes payed 1 lb, 1 shilling, 8 pence tax to pay the minister John Fiske. (23 P60)

Son Moses born March 21, 1671 in Chelmsford. The birth of Moses is not recorded but several times in the Chelmsford records, Moses is referred to as being the son of Solomon and Frances.

1674 - Son John was born August 14, 1674 in Chelmsford.

Solomon Keyes was listed as one of Chelmsford's able bodied men. He bought 1 lb 6 of gunpower September 1, 1674. (23 P89)

Hannah was ill. (23 P801)

1676 - Solomon received a reduction in taxes of 1 lb, 17 shillings, 6 pence because of losses sustained by the enemy, August 5, 1676. (23 P121)

1679-80 - Daughter Febee might have been born to Solomon and Frances. Name is torn in the record. (51)

Solomon, Sr. was chosen tithingman sometime around this time.

1685-88 Revolution in New England

Sir Edmund Andros was appointed by James II of England to assume the government of all New England Colonies; and to organize a Dominion of New England, to include New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, for more effective military operations in the event of war with France. Andros rapidly increased his unpopularity by: his insistance that all land titles be re-examined; his imposition of assessments; an order limiting town meetings to one annually; and the placing of the militia under the direct control of the Governor.

1689 - On April 18 an armed uprising in Boston placed Andros in jail. A "Council for the Safety and the Conservation of the Peace" was set up.

1690-97 King William's War

Hostilities broke out between the English (and their Iroquois allies) and the French (and their Abenakis and Algonquin allies). The French under Frontenac struck with their Indian allies along the Northern frontier, with raids on Schenectady; Salmon Falls, New Hampshire; and Haverhill, Massachusetts. The inconclusive treaty of Ryswick restored the status quo in the colonies.

Tithingmen

Tithingmen were required to diligently inspect the manners of all disorderly persons; to reclaim them by private admonitions or to present their names to the magistrate. Ordinarily, two tithingmen were chosen. This office was in existance until 1823.

Tithingmen were required to have a black staff, two foot long, tipped at one end with brass about 3 inches long as a badge of their office. The brass knob on one end of this staff was used to waken men who fell asleep in meeting, by thumping them on the head, or to correct the wicked boys. A foxtail or rabbit's foot fixed to the other end was gently brushed against the face of sleeping women. (23 P409)

1680 - Solomon was selected to a committee to sell common land and buy a bell for the meeting house. (23 P48)

Jane married Sam'l Cleveland.

1681 - Son Steven born (no birth record but listed in Solomon's will.

1683 - Solomon was a town selectman. (23 P755)

1684 - Solomon was a town selectman. (23 P755)

1685 - Solomon was on a committee to instruct the town selectmen. (23 P755)

1686 - Solomon, Sr. and Solomon, Jr. (aged 21) bought land from the Wamesit Indians (the Wamesit Purchase) near the Concord River near the Westford, Chelmsford, Billerica lines. Solomon, Jr. lived on this land in 1714. (23 P512)

1689 - Solomon was on the Councel for Safety, May 10, 1689. (23 P128) Solomon was on a committee to select a site for a mill.

1690 - Solomon was a selectman and town clerk. (23 P755)

Solomon, Jr. married Mary —— sometime around 1686-90.

Joseph married Joanna Cleaveland.

1691 - Solomon was town clerk January 27, 1691. (23 P34)

Solomon, Sr. and Jr. were members of the 15 man garrison on Frances Hill, March 16, 1691. (23 P134)

Those who neglected to attend divine worship were deslt with harshly. (36)

Grand Jury Presentments. Sessions Oct. 4, 1692.

Witnesses
Solomon Keys Senr
Jno. Perram Sen.

In Chelmsforth Sam. Varnum Sen. and Ezra Coburn for not attending the publick worship of god.

To ye Constsble of Chelmsford.

Middx. s.s.

You are required in theire Majties Names to warn Samll Varnum and Ezra Coburn both of yor Town to personnally appear at ye sessions of ye Peace to be holden at Charlestown bye Adjournment on ye 20th of Decembr Instant, then and there to answer to theire presentment by ye grand jury of ye said County of Middx for theire not attending the Publick worship of God and make return hereof under yr hand and faile not as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

Dated in Charlestown. Oct. 14, 1692 in ye 4th year of theire Majties Reign.

D. Curia Saml Phipps Clerk.

Item you are to warn
Solomon Keys Senr & John Perram Senr.
then and there to attend and give
in Evidence in ye matter.
Saml Phipps Clerk.

On the reverse of this is written:
desember 19, 1692 This may inform the honared Courte that the Constable of Chelmsford have indeuered to warn Sameull Varnum and ezra coborn to atend ther duty acording to the derection of this warant but could not come to speak with or se aighaer of the sayd persons by reson of an inar doer being shet and the string of the lach taken in but I red this warant in said varnum's house and left a coppy of it in the house. I have also warned Solloman Keyes sener and John perham sener to atend ther duty acording to this warant.
Atest Andrew Spalding
constabell for Chelmsford
the mark of
X
Andrew spalding Constabel
for Chelmsford.

1692 - Solomon served as a witness in a court case involving Samuel Varnum and Ezra Coborn, December 20, 1692.

Solomon was about 60 years old?

1693 - Solomon was on the committee to instruct the selectmen. (23 P755)

Moses married Mehitable Kemp.

1695 - Solomon was on the committee to instruct the selectmen. (23 P756)

Solomon was on a committee to lay out land for a mill. (23 P517)

1696 - Solomon was on the committee to instruct the selectmen. (23 P756)

Solomon was on a committee to lay out highways. (23 P44)

John married Mary Eames.

1698 - Solomon was on a committee to replace a washed out bridge over the Concord River. (21 P100)

1702 - Solomon died March 28, 1702.

1708 - Frances Grant Keyes died.

Solomon's will is filed in Middlesex Co. Probate records.

Chelmsford
Desember the 20, 1692 Solloman Keyes sener and John perham se. being about sixty years of age doe testyfy hereby that Sameull varnum and Ezra Coborn have bin very remis in atending the publick worship on the sabath days Sameuell varnum have bin one sabath day at meeting at Chelmsford and one time on the sabath day at bilrica the sumer befoer the last and no moer that we could se or can heren by inquirey

Ezra Coborn have not bin at the publick worhsip of god on the sabath day not for one year past the date hereof.

Atest Solloman Keys sener
John peram sener

On the reverse of this is written:

Charlestown at ye Adjournmt
Xbr. 20.ᵗʰ 92. Sworn to by ye Evidences within in Court. Att. Saml Phipps Clerk
warrent of Contempt to go out for ye offenders

A bill of charges for witneses in a mater consarning Sameuell Varnum and Ezra Coborns not atending the publick worship of god on the sabath days is as followeth

Solloman Keyes senear - six shilings
John perham, sener six shilings
Andrew Spalding constaball two shilings

Chelmsford desember the 20, 1692.

WILL OF SOLOMON KEYES (37)

CHELMSFORD, MASSACHUSETTS - December 16, 1701

I, Solomon Keyes Sener of the town of Chelmsford in the county of Middlesex in New England being well stricken in years and attended with infermitys not knowing how soone I may be removed by death which is my dayly expection yet being of this time through Gods goodness in good and perfect memory and sound judgement make this my last will and testament as follows

I _____ I do when God shal call me out of this life resigne my soul to God who gave it hoping and trusting in the mercy and righteousness of Christ if it shall be and forever rest with the Lord and my body I comitt to the earth out of which it was taken to haus a decent and comely interrement therin to rest in hopes of a glorioue resurection at the Day of the Resurection

I ferm I do give unto my well beloved wife Frances my now dweling haus during the time of her natural life and it is shal be kept in good repair that she may live comfortably therein. Also I give unto my good wife all my moveable estate within said haus as beding of all sorts. Also all brass, Iron and pewter and wooden vessels with all other _____ of haushold what so ever also all the money due to me from Roulle for land sould there except two pounds and ten shilings which my sun Moses holds a promise of and whatever may be left of the above gd particulars at the time of the death of my gd wife shal be of her whol disposing also I give unto my gd wife one quarter part of corn of all sorts of grains. It shall be raised yearly upon the homestead to be delivered to her by the buyer when merchendable. Also one third part of the sider and one third part of the apples produced from my orchards. Also one cow with maintenance. Also sufficiency of fire wood from time to time during the time of her natural life. also one swine. Ifem I give unto my eldest sun Soloman a parcel of land and medow by estimation six acres be the same more or less a joyning to his hous and born bounded south by the land of the Fletchers westerly by a stone wall and rail fence. North by a stone wall taking in a small orchard and from there straight down by a willo bank in the meadow to the Fletcher land as above also three acres of pine land bounded south by the land of the Fletcher, north by the towne highway east by the towne common westwardly by my own land. Also two acres in the new field bounded north by merimack river west by the land of John Garath south by the land of Saugt. Andrew Spaulding eastward by partly by my own land and partly by the land of Moses Keyes also one parcel of medow joyning upon forty acre meadow bounded acording to towne records being an acre and half by the same more or les. Also two acres of medow of the medow caled by the name of Hether Soughtfor also five acres of town right.

All the above premises of vallus at forty seven pounds as mony also his trade and tools and cost about his haus thirty pounds. The only obligation to the above premises is that my gd sun Solomon shal pay unto Saul Clevland's eldest child Jayne Clevland eight pounds and four pounds to his four sisters namely to each twenty shilings apiece to them or their heirs in corn or cattel of mony price at his own doveling haus within five years after my deceas. All the above mentioned lands and medow I give to my sun Solomon and to hie heirs forever I have given to my sun Joseph his full proportion by a deed of gifts except five shillings which I hear will unto him. I ferm I give unto my son Moses trade and loom which I value at ten pounds. Also one cow and calf. Already received three pounds also one payr of oxen which he is to have next october price seven pounds and ten shilling. over the _____

Also five pound in money one half being paid already and the other to be paid as before mentioned and the rest of his portion he hath already by a deed of gifts also all my wearing clothes excepting my two garments I affirm to my son John (Keyes) I give half my land in the new field undisposed of also five pounds to be paid to him out of my estate in corn or cattle at mony price to be paid within the town of Chelmsford within seven years after my deceas. The above premises together with fifteen pounds already by him received amounts to twenty two pounds. Also I give good son his choice of two of my garments of wearing apparel. The particular above mentioned together with his trade which I value at twenty and five pounds is his full portion out of my estate.

I affirm I give unto my son Stephen and unto his heirs forever all of the remainder of my estate both oral and judgement of home and abroad if it is not all ready disposed of in this my will as lands of all sorts buildings, fences, orchards, stock and tareling together with town rights, five acres he performing such obligations as followeth and is to pay first of his proportion the offered caring to his mother specified in this will namely that he pay to his four sisters or their heirs nine pounds to each which amounts to thirty six pounds in corn or cattle at mony price within five years after my deceas. At his own dwelling haus in Chelmsford namely that he pay five pounds to his brother John as avove specified also my full debts must be paid and my funeral charges discharged.

Finally I do appoint and nominate my youngest son Stephen Keyes my youngest son to be sole executor of this my last will and testament.

For witness whereof I have just put my hand and seal.

Signature of Witness

Eliazar Browne

his
Andrew A Spaulding
mark

Solomon Keyes Senior

Chelmsford December 16: 1901

I Solomon Keyes senr of the towne of Chelmsford in ye County of Middx in Newengland being well striken in years & attended with infirmitys not knowing how soone I may be Removed by death which is my dayly expectation yet being at this time through Gods goodnes in good & perfect memory & sound Judgment make this my Last Will & Testament as followed

Imprimis I do when god shal call me out of this life Resigne my soul to God who gave it hoping & trusting in ye merets & Righteousnes of Christ ye it shall be & forever Rest with ye Lord & my body I comitt to ye earth out of which it was taken to have a decent & comly interrement therein to Rest in hops of a glorious resurection at ye day of ye resurection

Item I do give unto my well beloved Wife Frances my now dweling hous during ye time of her natural Life & ye it shal be kept in good Repair that she may live comfortably therein. also I give unto my sd wife all my moveable estate within sd hous as beding of all sorts. also all brass Iron & peuter & woden vessels with all other implements of houshold what so-ever also all ye mony due to me from Roulle for land sould there except two pounds & ten shilings which my sun moses hath a promise of & whatever may be left of ye above sd perticulers at ye time of ye death of my sd wife shal be at her whol disposing. also I give unto my sd wife one quarter part of corn of all sorts of grain ye shall be raised yearly upon ye homsted to be delivered to her by ye bushel when marchentable. also one third part of ye sider & one third part of ye appels produced from my orchards also one cow with maintainanc. also coficiency of fire wood from time to time dureing ye time of her natural life. also one swine

Item I give unto my eldest sun soloman a percel of Land & medow by estimation six acors be ye same more or les a joyning to his hous & barn bounded south by ye Land of ye fletchers westerly by a stone wall & Raill fenc. North by a stone wall takeing in a small orchard & from thenc streight down by a willo bush in ye medow to ye fletchers land as above also three acors of pine land bounded south by ye Land of ye fletchers. North by ye towne hige way east by ye towne common. westwardly by my own land also two acors in ye New field bounded North by merimack River west by ye Land of John peram south by ye Land of sargt andrew spaulding Estwardly partly by my own land & partly by ye Land of moses Keyes. also one percel of medow joyning upon forty acor medow bounded according to town Records being an acor & half be the same more or les. also two acors of medow at ye medow cald by ye name of hether sought for. also five acors of town Right. all ye above premises I vallue at forty seven pounds as mony. also his trade tools & cost about his hous thirty pounds. ye only obligation to ye above premises is ye my sd sun solomon shal pay unto saul Cleulands eldest child Jayne Cleauland eight pounds. & four pounds to his four sisters Namely to each twenty shilings to them or their heirs a peec in corn or Cattel at mony price at his own dweling hous within five years after my deceas all ye above mentioned lands & medow I give to my sun solomon & to his heirs forever

Item I have given to my sun Joseph his full proportion by a deed of gifte except five shilings wh I hear will unto him

Item I give unto my sun Moses trade & loom which I valu at ten pounds. also one cow & calf alredy received three pounds. also one payr of oxen which he is to have next october price seven pounds & ten shilings. over ye Crafe

(37)

14

also fiue pounds in mony one half being payd already & ye other to
be payd as before mensioned & the rest of his portion he hath already
had by a deed of gifte also all my weareing clothes excepting two garments

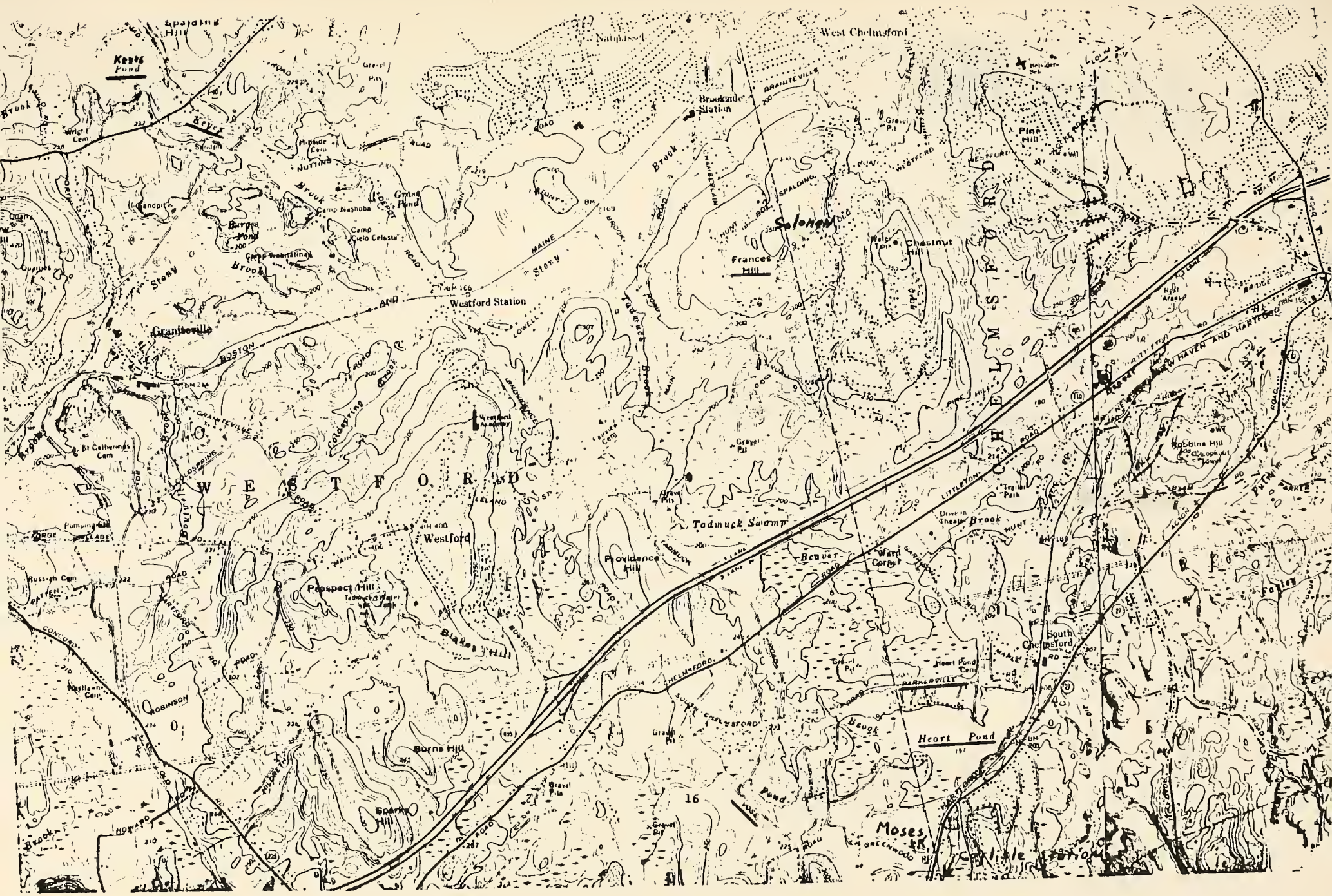
Item to my sun John (Keys) I giue half my land in ye newfield undisposed of
also fiue pounds to be payd to him out of my estate in corn or cattel at
mony price to be payd within ye town of Chelmsford within seven
years after my decease ye aboue premises to gether with fifteen pounds
al redy by him receiued amounts to twenty two pounds also I giue sd
sun his choise of two of my garments of my wearing apparil ye perti-
culars aboue mensioned to gether with his trade which I value at twenty
& fiue pounds is his full portion out of my estate

Item I giue unto my sun Stephen & unto his heirs for euer all ye Remaind-
er of my estat both real & personall at hom & abroad yt is not all redy dispos-
ed of in this my will as lands of all sorts buildings fences orchard stock
& tacling to gether with towne Rights fiue acors he performing such
obligations as followeth yt is to say first yt he perform ye articles relating
to his mother specifyed in this will 2ly that he pay to his four sisters
or their heirs nine pounds to each is amounts to thirty six pounds in
corn or cattel at mony price within fiue year after my decease at his
own dwelling hous in Chelmsford 3ly that he pay fiue pounds to his bro-
ther John as aboue specified also my just debts must be payd & funeral cha-
rges discharged
Finaly I do Appoint & nominate my youngest sun Stephen
Keyes my youngest sun to be sole executor of this my last
will & Testament In witness whereof I haue set to my
hand and seale . . . — — — — — (37)

witness of us
Edward Spaulding senior — Solomon Keys Senior
Eliazer Browne junr
his
Andrew A Spaulding
mark

Charlestowne April: 14th 1700: By the Hon.ble James Russell Esqr.
Mr Edward Spalding Senr Eleazer Browne junr and Andrew
Spalding the witnesses subscribed psonally appearing made oath
that they were psonally present & saw Solomon Keyes the
Dec.d the subscriber sign & seale & heard him publish and
Declare the aboue written to be his last will & Testament &
that when he so did he was of disposing minde

Samll: Phipps Regr — Jurat cor. Ja. Russell


Spaulding Hill
Keyes Pond
Nutting Hill
West Chelmsford
Brookside Station
Granite Ville
Pine Hill
Wright Cem
Hillside Cem
Camp Nashoba
Grassy Pond
Burge Pond
Camp Wachusett
Camp Cielo Celeste
Stony Brook
Haines Brook
Frances Hill
Solomon
Chestnut Hill
Water Tank
Westford Station
Granite Ville
Boston and Maine
Lowell Road
Tadmuck Brook
Westford Academy
Lutheran Cem
Providence Hill
Tadmuck Swamp
Gravel Pits
Trailer Park
Drive-in Theatre
Brook
Beaver Road
Ward Corner
Westford
Prospect Hill
Russian Cem
Robinson
Burns Hill
Blakes Hill
Spark Hill
Concord Road
Hartford Road
Boston Road
Chelmsford Road
South Chelmsford
Heart Pond
Heart Pond Cem
Parkerville Road
Moses Pond
Greenwood
Carlisle Station
Fox Lea
Pine Hill Road
New Haven and Hartford
Littleton Road
Robbins Hill
Crooked Hill
Forge Village
Fletcher
Parker
Maple
Hunt
Main
Plain
Road
Bridge
Pond
Cem
Gravel Pit
16

Moses

1671 - Moses was born to Solomon Keyes and Frances Grant on March 21, 1671 in Chelmsford.

1693 - Moses married Mehitable (or Mabel) Kemp.

1694 - Daughter Jane born September 24, 1694. (51)

1695 - Moses, Jr. born November 24, 1695. (51)

1699 - Ezekiel was born March 19, 1699. (51)

1702 - Moses' father, Solomon, died March 28, 1702.

Elizabeth born May 14, 1702. (51)

1705 - Moses was town surveyor. (30 P162)

1708 - Rachel born February 8, 1708. (51)

Frances Grant Keyes, Moses's mother, died.

1713 - Zechariah born February 18, 1713. (51)

1718 - Moses Jr. married Susanna Stratton, July 4, 1718 at Concord, Massachusetts.

1727 - Ezekiel married Abigail ____.

1746 - Moses died.

Moses, jr

1695 - Moses son of Moses was born November 24, 1695 in Chelmsford.

1718 - Moses married Susanna Stratton July 4, 1718. (51) The ceremony was performed by Justin Minot.

1719 - Susanna born May 28, 1719. (51)

1720 - Mary born December 12, 1720. (51)

1723 - Samuel born February 17, 1723. (51)

1724 - David born June 2, 1724. (51)

1726 - Hannah born January 11, 1726. (51)

1728 - Elizabeth born January 3, 1728. (51)

1729 - Ruth born December 9, 1729. (51)

1731 - Daniel born November 30, 1731. (51)

1734 - Phebe born April 23, 1734. (51)

1736 - Abigail born May 18, 1736. (51)

1738 - Tabitha born May 27, 1738. (51)

1740 - Sarah born April 11, 1740. (51)

An old town book of Chelmsford, speaks of "Land laid out to Moses Keyes, Jr., lying westerly from Hart's pond, bounded west by land of Richard Hildreth, and south west, by land that was lately John Foster's, and on all other sides by land of Moses Keyes, Jr." (30)

1755 - Moses, Jr. signed a petition against the Indians, September 24, 1755.

1772 - February 14, 1772 a town way from that road that leads from Daniel Whitney's to Groton road, so called, near to Moses Keyes' dwelling house: - beginning at a pine tree by the afore (first) mentioned road, running southerly to a pine tree by Simeon Wright's land ... about twenty poles westerly of said Simeon Wright's barn; then running southerly and bounding on the land of Samuel Wright and Moses Keyes on the easterly side of said road till it comes to Groton road near the said Moses Keyes' dwelling house".

The Groton road here mentioned seems to be the road from Carlisle station to Parkerville. The road appears to start from a point near the Burnham Smith place and it led by William M. Vose's to Dupee's corner. (27 P51)

Both of the above descriptions place Moses' house at the western end of Heart Pond in Chelmsford (see map).

We have been unable to find any record of Moses' death.

647

(36)

Province of the Massachusetts Bay } To His honour Spenser Phips Lieutenant governer in Chief & the Honourabel his majestys Counsill & to ye Honourable House of Representatives in General Court assembeled at Boston by aprogation to the 24th of September next 1755

The petion of the Subscribers of the town of Westford humbly sheweth that we find by a Coppy of a petion lodged with our town Clerk in westford that was prefered to the Honorabel Court on ye 24th of June last which whereas we find by ye order of Court upon ye petion that ye petioners was ordered to leave attested Coppy thereof with the Clerks of the several towns & districts mentioned that they should cause if any they have on ye second Tuesday of ye next siting of this Court why ye prayer thereof should not be granted which Coppy of ye petion and order of Court thereon was signed by ye [illegible] [illegible] & Jonas Raling two of ye petioners

your petioners humbly beg leave to say that if ye prayer of the petioners be granted we apprehend that it will take us and part of our Estates and if it should we think upon our selves almost ruined and undone it will Cost every one of us so much to get a way to ye publick worship of God when we have but just got our setling a minister and building a meeting house and geting high ways convenient for of us and to begin ye work anew we are not able to do it but much more when we shall reap no benifit thereby for if ye prayer of the petion should be granted and they should set ye meeting house in ye center it will be worse for us to go to it then to our own. Now may it please your Honours [illegible] that we have got a good minister now setled and [illegible] honours [illegible] we Cant but to think yr would pray therefore [illegible] be now setting in to ye open field we Cant [illegible] your honours [illegible] honours to have our prayer and grant that we may not be [illegible] and undone but Remain as we are as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

Jacob Robbens

Simeon Wright

Thomas Adams

Moses Keys

James Blogget

Samuel Hildreth

Daniel Keyes

Philip Robbins

Thomas Robbins

Mary Procter in behalf of her husband [illegible] Procter

19

Daniel

"From 1676 to 1759 New Hampshire suffered greatly from the Indians and the fear of them . . . retarded settlement". EB

REVOLUTIONARY WAR (9)

June 1775 to July 1776 - Expendition against Quebec

On 27 June, 1775 having received word that Sir Guy Carleton, British Commander in Canada, was recruiting a Canadian force for an invasion of New York, Congress authorized Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold to seize any points in Canada vital to the security of the colonies. Montgomery occupied Montreal Nov. 13, 1775. Arnold together with Montgomery launched an unsuccessful assault against Quebec on Dec. 3. Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. With the remnants of his force Arnold maintained a weak cordon May 6, 1776 when British reinforcements reached Carleton. The American army retreated to Fort Ticonderoga early in July.

July to Dec. 1776 - Battle of Valcour Bay

With the command of Lake Champlain the key to strategy in the North, both Arnold and Carleton set to work to collect and build ships for a fleet.

The fleets came to grips on 11 Oct., 1776. Arnold had placed his 83 gun fleet in the channel between Valcour Island and the western shore of Lake Champlain. Carleton's 87 gun fleet, manned by experienced sailors in contrast to Arnold's motley crews, attacked and in a 7 hour battle, crippled most of the American flotilla. Another engagement at Split Rock on 13 Oct. resulted in the complete destruction of the American flotilla as a fighting force. Carleton occupied Crown Point but then decided winter was too near at hand for a siege of Ticonderoga. He abandoned Crown Point Nov. 3 and drew his forces back into Canada. (EAH)

Jan. to August, 1777 - Northern Campaign

On 28 Feb. Gen. John Burgoyne's plan was approved for a 3 pronged attack to isolate the New England Colonies: (1) a main army of not less than 8000 regulars to push southward down Lake Champlain from Canada; (2) an auxiliary force under St. Leger to operate from Oswego through the Mohawk Valley; (3) a strong force under Howe to move up the Hudson from New York.

1731 - Daniel son of Moses Jr. was born in Westford, Mass. Nov. 30, 1731. (51)

1754 - Daniel married Abigail Proctor Sept. 19, 1754 in Westford by Rev. Ebenezer Bridge. (51)

1755 - Daniel signed a petition against the Indians Sept. 24, 1755. (36)

1756 - Israel born Feb.1 1756 in Westford (51)

1758 - Jacob born Feb. 4, 1758 in Westford. He died in infancy. (51)

1759-60 Daniel moved to Twonsend, Mass.

1760 - Jonas born August 31, 1760 in Townsend.

Daniel moved to Washington, New Hampshire sometime after 1760 and remained there many years.

1762 - Asa born 1762 probably in Washington, New Hampshire.

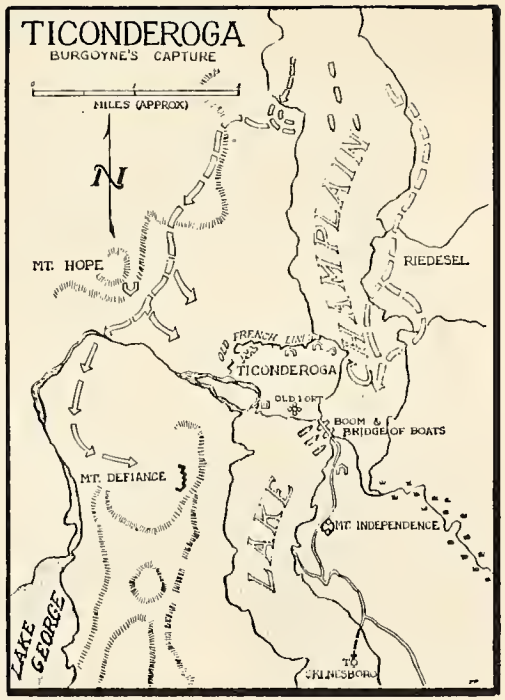
1766 - William born November 1766.

1770 - Sally born in 1770.

1773 - Abel born Sept. 11, 1773.

1776 - Daniel Keyes was engaged as a private in Col. Samuel Ashley's regiment of Militia in the State of New Hampshire who marched from Cheshire County Oct. 21, 1776 at the requisition of Maj. General Gates to reinforce the army of Ticonderoga. They returned Nov.16 1776. Daniel's wages were Ll.14.8 He received Ll.16.8 for travel for 220 miles. (54 Vol.4).

On 17 June Gen. Burgoyne commander of the British Northern army with a force of about 7,700 British, German, Canadian and Indian troops left St. John, New Brunswick with a huge baggage train and 138 pieces of artillery. By June 30 of his army had reached Ft. Ticonderoga commanded by Gen. Arthur St. Clair. On July 2 the British seized Mt. Defiance, a strategical height south of the fort which the Americans had carelessly left unfortified and by July 5 had hauled cannon to the top, rendering the fort untenable. That night St. Clair evacuated, abandoning substantial supplies. Burgoyne, in pursuit, took Skenesborough and Ft. Anne July 6 and 7. Thereafter, his advance was slowed by the forested terrain and by trees felled by the American forces.



By early August Burgoyne's supply problem became alarming. Learning that the Americans had quantities of military stores at Bennington, Vermont, he detached some 700 men under the command of Lt. Col. Baum to capture them August 11.

August 16, 1777 - Battle of Bennington (3)(4)

When Burgoyne's invasion rocked New England, New Hampshire authorized a brigade of militia enlisted for two months and ask John Stark to command it on July 18, 1777. The ink on Stark's commission was hardly dry before around 1,500 men had flocked to his call; ununiformed but eager and each man carrying his own firearm.

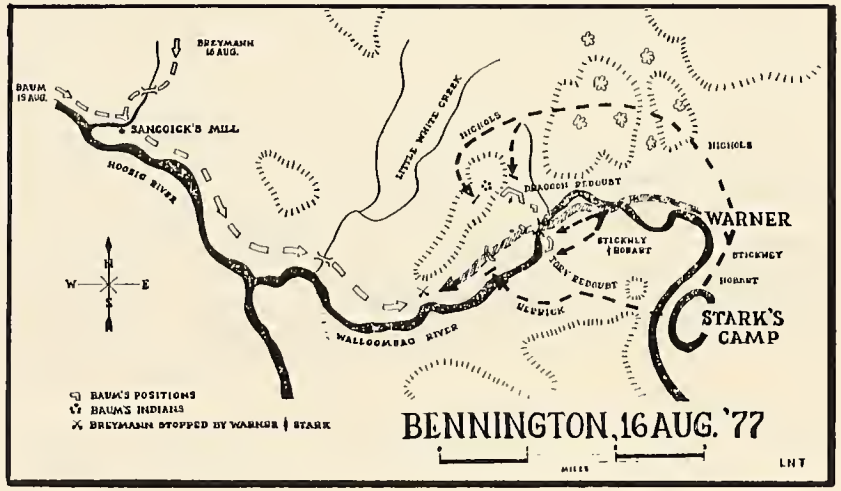
1777 - Daniel Keyes was engaged as a private in John Cole's company of Col. Samuel Ashley's Regiment June 29 through July 4, 1777. His wages were L0.18.0 and received L1.5.10 for traveling 62 miles to Otter Creek. (See map) (54 Vol. 3 pg.48).

John Cole's company marched from Westmoreland New Hampshire on the alarm of June 28, 1777 to within five miles of Otter Creek where they were met by an express from Col. Bellows advising that the enemy had retired and that it was best for the Militia to return which it did. They were overtaken by an express from the General forwarded by Col. Bellows requiring them to go forward immediately. They marched three miles beyond Col. Meads where they met the army in their retreat. (54 Vol.3)

1777 - Daniel was engaged in Kimball Carleton's company in Col. Moses Nichols Regiment of General Stark's Brigade of New Hampshire Militia who marched from Chesterfield and towns adjacent July 22, 1777. Daniel's time in service was 1 month 28 days for which he received wages of L8.14. He received travel wages of L9.32 for travel to Charleston, a five day trip of 44 miles. (54 Vol.15 pg.225)

On August 13, 1777 Burgoyne started crossing the Hudson with his main body and headed for the battlefields of Saratoga. Baum headed toward Bennington and Stark's militia.

As Baum advanced he picked up some prisoners and supplies but his undisciplined Indians engaged in a wanton destruction of property that brought him no supplies and that alerted the countryside. Baum reported back to Burgoyne that Bennington was occupied by 1,800 militia instead of 400 and requested reinforcements. Burgoyne dispatched Breymann with 642 heavily equipped and slow moving German grenadiers for a relief mission that involved 25 miles of marching.



The rain on Friday, 15 Aug. that slowed the advance of the reinforcements also kept Stark from attacking. On the 16th Stark attacked, adopting a strategy of double envelopment. Col. Moses Nichols led 200 men in the right arm of the pincers to march four miles through the wooded hills and hit the Dragoon Redoubt. He started his attack about 3 p.m. Shortly thereafter the other enveloping force, 300 strong led by Col. Herrick hit the enemy rear guard. A third column advanced down the road against the Tory Redoubt; Col. Hobart on the left and Col. Stickneg on the right.

Undoubltedly demoralized by the sounds of battle on both flanks to their rear, tories, Canadians, and Indians retreated. The other German positions also collapsed, but Baum held his ground in the Dragoon Redoubt for about two hours.

1778 - Daniel "bought two fifty-acre lots in the southwest part of East Putney, Vermont on April 20, 1778. One lot bordered the river and the other extended northward across the river of today about where James Baldwin's house and land are. It was purchased from Jonas More for 273 pounds, lawful money."

1779 - Israel married Abigail Lowell in Washington, New Hampshire.

1784 - Jonas married Bridget Reed in Westford.

1790 - U.S. Census lists Daniel, wife, one son under 16 and five daughters in Stoddard, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. No slaves owned. (52)

1800 - U.S. Census lists Daniel and wife in Putney, Vermont.(52)

1814 - Daniel died in Putney, April 1,1814 and was buried in the east cemetary.

1827 - Abigail died in Putney in 1827 aged 97 years and was buried in the east cemetary.

Daniel is represented as a tall man of fair complexion while Abigail was small, and the tradition of her brilliant eyes still lingers among her descedants. Daniel had great energy and determination of character, held some town offices, and being a fine penman, was often employed to draw up contracts and deeds for his neighbors and townmen. (30 p 165) Daniel Keyes is listed in the Daughters of the American Revolution Index for Patriotic Service. (10 pg. 384)

Defender of the Dragoon Redoubt now including refugees from the other posts, were running low on ammunition when a wagon containing their reserve supply caught fire and blew up. The Americans closed in for the kill, but the dragoons rallied around their commander, drew their swords and started cutting their way out. The shirtsleeved farmers had no bayonetts with which to oppose this progress until Baum mortally wounded. His men then gave up resistance about 5 p.m.

The slow moving German relief column drove off the small militia bands that attempted to stop their progress. Stark's command was in a poor situation to meet this new threat: his men had scattered to chase fugitives, to loot, and had been detached to guard prisoners. However, an additional 350 men under Warner arrived about the time Baum fell. Although they might be called "fresh troops", in the sense that they had not yet done any serious fighting, the reinforcements of Breymann and Warner had experienced an exhausing march in oppressively hot, muggy weather. The German nevertheless attacked with vigor attempting the same envelopment along high ground to their left that had driven back earlier American attempts to delay them. Half of Warner's men stopped the envelopment of the Americans right after the Germans had made some progress. The two lines then remained stationary, but a heavy fire continued. About sunset Breymann's ammunition was almost exhausted and he ordered a retreat. The Americans swarmed around them and panic began to break down the discipline of the regulars, many of whom surrendered. Breymann's drummers beat out the call for a parley to arrange a surrender but the ignorant militia did not understand and kept on shooting. Two thirds of Breymann's troops escaped in the dark.

Losses in the Battle of Bennington were reported as: Americans - 14 killed and 42 wounded. British and allies - 207 dead on the field and about 700 prisonners.

Saratoga - Oct. 17, 1777

Lacking his badly needed supplies that he was unable to obtain at Bennington, Vermont, Burgoyne crossed the Hudson to a more secure position. Here he lost two battles at Bemis Heights to Gen. Heratio Gates, and on Oct. 17, 1777 he surrendered his remaining force at Saratoga, New York. The British plan to divide the colonies had failed.

On Dec. 17, 1777 France, hearing of the British defeat at Saratoga, promised aid, support, and recognition for the New Nation.

Israel

1756 - Israel the eldest son of Daniel was born February 1, 1756 in Westford, Mass. Moved to Washington, N. H. sometime after 1760.

1777 - Israel enlisted in Captain Josiah Brown's Co. May 6th, 1777 for 40 days service. He marched to Ticonderoga to reinforce the continental army. Travel 220 miles.

1779 - Israel married Abigail Lowell, daughter of David Lowell in Washington, N. H.
Son Ezra was born but died in infancy. (17)

1780 - Abigail born May 19, 1780 in Washington.

1782 - Daniel born February 22, 1782 in Washington.

1784 - Israel born April 15, 1784 in Washington.
Israel moved to Putney, Vermont sometime after 1784.

1785 - Joel born September 10, 1785 in Putney.

1787 - Asa born May 30, 1787 in Putney.

1789 - Sally and Lucy born March 8, 1789.

1790 - Vermont Census for 1790 lists Israel, his wife, 4 males under 16, 3 females, and no slaves. (52)
Lucy died in infancy sometime after 1790.

1793 - James born July 28, 1793 in Putney.

Israel came to Putney with his father, and built in 1802 the two story dwelling, in which some of his descendants lived for four generations. It is beautifully situated, on the brow of a hill, from which sweeps away a wide extent of country, across the Connenticut, and on, to the New Hampshire hills. North of the house, is a rocky elevation, from whose summit may be seen in addition to the above, the Green Mountain range, stretching from north to south on the west, the Monadnock on the south-east, the Ascutney on the north and far in the north-east, the shining tops of the White Mountains. There is a lily pond on the domain which was also a skating pond for the "Keyes" boys in winter.

Israel was Deacon in the Cong. church, was an energetic, capable business man, making, even at that early day, a number of journeys, each year to Boston in the way of business. He was also Captain of a military company, but was generally known as Deacon Keyes. (30 p166)

1800 - The Vermont census lists Israel and his wife as having 5 sons and 2 daughters.

1810 - Israel died at the homestead in Putney after a short illness in the spring of 1810. He was buried in the ease burying ground in Putney.

1854 - Abigail died October 7, 1854 at age 96 and was buried in the east burying ground.

Joel

1785 - Joel the son of Israel was born September 10, 1785 in Putney, Vermont.

1790 - Mary Parks born Nov. 27, 1790.

1795 - Susan Kittridge born Dec. 5, 1795.

1812 - Joel married Mary Parks December 15, 1812.

1814 - Lucius Morgan born February 22, 1814 in Putney, Vermont.

1816 - Marshall Mortimer born February 12, 1816 in Putney, Vermont.

1818 - Mary, Joel's wife died September 4, 1818.

1819 - Joel married Susan Kittridge March 22, 1819.

After living for a time in Putney, Joel removed to Gouverneur, New York, where his brother Daniel was located.

1820 - Roswell Kittridge born August 19, 1820.
Roswell died August 31, 1820.

1821 - Royal Proctor born August 6, 1821.

1830 - Ellen and Elton born November 23, 1830.

1832 - Elton died May 3, 1832.

1836 - Stephen Kittridge born April 20, 1836.

1837 - Lucius married Loretta Holmes.

1849 - Susan, Joel's wife died July 15, 1849.

1851 - Joel moved to Illinois with his son Royal and bought a farm in Lee County. He also lived in Avon and Abigdon.

1853 - Ellen married Rev. Ethan O. Whitaker, Nov. 23, 1853.

1854 - Ellen died in Illinois May 26, 1854.

1873 - Joel moved to Fornas county, Nebraska.

1875 - Joel died March 22, 1875.

In 1832, a Sac Indian leader, Black Hawk, opened an unsuccessful war in Northern Illinois. By 1833 all Indians in Illinois had been removed from the state. The end of Black Hawk's rebellion was a signal for a land rush to Northern Illinois.

The mid 1830's brought a frenzy of land and townsite speculation to Illinois. In three years more than five hundered "towns", most of them unpeopled, were laid out in the state.

In addition to the vast availability of land, a second factor influenced the rush to the midwest. In 1835, the federal government had made enormous revenue from land sales in the midwest. The financial condition of the state governments however, was exactly the opposite. In the 1820's they had started to borrow money to build roads and canals. By the mid 1830's financial conditions in the states were so bad they were clamoring for federal assistance. The period of the early 1830's was one of general prosperity in the United States, but before long it reached the point of dangerous inflation. In 1837 the wild inflation and heavy indebtedness resulted in the "Panic of 37". So widespread was the economic collapse that the decade of the late thirties and early forties was a period of low prices, unemployment, poverty, and stagnation in business. Many thousands packed up what little they had left and moved towards the available land in the west.

In the midst of the Illinois heartland lay a natural border where the wilderness forest met the open prairie. An irregular line marked the end of the woods and the beginning of the great grasslands. In 1820 Illinois had 55,000 people, mainly in the wooded southern countries. The great prairie seemed too immence and lonely to subdue. In the 1830's farmers on the forest edge thought they had reached the western limit of habitation. Treeless land, they believed would not produce crops. Neither would it provide logs for a cabin, fuel for a fire, rails for fences.

In 1826, Thomas A. Smith of Virginia made one of the first attempts to plow the grassland at his prairie farm "Experiment". The experiment was a startling success. During the 1830's more than 300,000 settled on the prairies. They hitched teams of oxen to the breaking plow and turned the sod. Seeing that cast-iron plows would not scour the prairie soil (soil stuck to the plowshare), a blacksmith named John Lane reshaped an old saw blade to make the first steel plow. Five years later, in 1839 John Deere made a steel plow as big as a shield and bolted it to a wooden frame. Soon he was manufacturing plows by the thousands.

Lucius

1814 - Lucius Morgan son of Joel was born February 22, 1814 in Putney, Vermont.

1815 - Loretta Holmes was born June 11, 1815.

1837 - Lucius married Loretta Holmes May 31, 1837 in Gouverneur, New York. They moved to Illinois soon after their marriage, and lived in Princeton and Dover.

1838 - Joel Parks born February 21, 1838 in Princeton, Illinois.

1841 - Susan Josephine born February 3, 1841 in Princeton, Illinois.

1847 - Isaac Holmes born March 21, 1847.

1848-49 - Lucius moved to a place on the Prairie, which in time became a farm, not far from Dover, in Berlin township.

Like the first houses of all the Prairie farmers, their's was a small one story building, without partition, and the stable was built by setting forked posts in the ground and covering with poles and slough grass, and boarding the sides. There was about a quarter section in the homestead, or one hundred and sixty acres. Lucius and wife were members of the church, which they attended in Dover. The chances for education at that time were small where Loretta had lived, and so anxious was she to learn, that while living on the Prairie, she studied at home and recited to some teacher in the vicinity. A prairie fire at one time threatened the family, and the descendants relate that after it had spent itself, they went out to view the devastations,and found that the element which had threatened their home and destroyed the grass and the Prairie flowers, had revealed to them instead, innumerable eggs of the Prairie hen, which they prepared for the table, and Prairie rattlesnakes, which were almost as great enemies as the fire. Lucius was treasurer of the "Princeton Precinct Peace Society," in 1848. **(30** p 171)

1850 - Mary Gertrude born April 25, 1850 in Berlin township, Bureau Co., Illinois. Mary died October 21, 1850.

1851 - Ellen Maria born November 10, 1851 in Berlin.

Cholera is endemic in the East over a wide area ranging from India to China. Cholera is carried chiefly by infected persons moving from place to place. Of all the means of local discemination, contaminated water is by far the most important. The first great world outbreak of cholera began in 1817 in British India. By 1823 it had extended into Asia. It appeared in France, Spain, Italy and crossed into North and South America. Up until 1837 it continued to break out in various parts of the European continent, after which this epidemic disappeared, having within twenty years spread to a large portion of the world.

About the year 1841 another great epidemic of Cholera appeared in India and China and soon spread to a still wider area. It entered Europe in 1847 and spread through Russia, Germany, England, and America.

A third great outbreak of Cholera took place in the East in 1850 spreading throughout the world by 1853. It prevailed extensively throughout the European continent and fell with severity on the armies engaged in the Crimean War. It was less destructive in Europe than previous outbreaks but was especially severe throughout North and South America.

The cause of Cholera was a micro-organism identified by Koch in 1883.

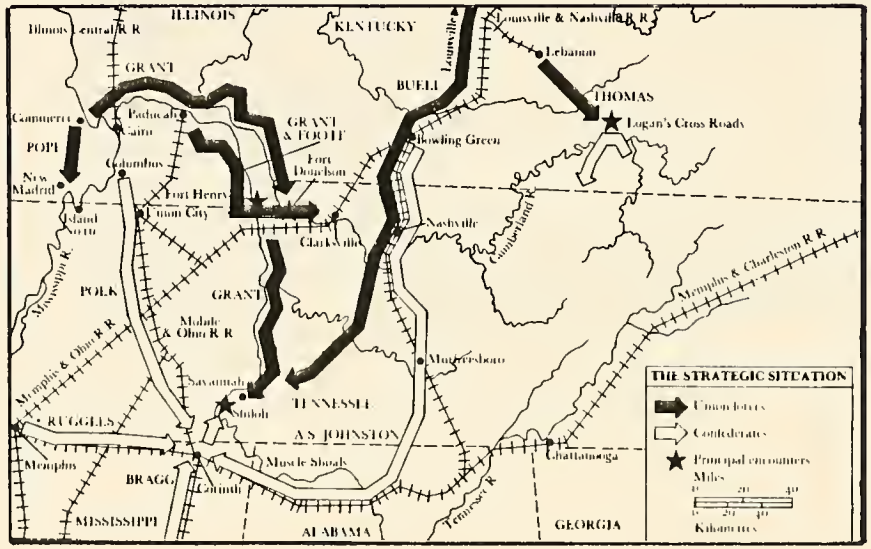
1852 - In 1852 having passed through the first hard years of settling in a new country, he contemplated the building of a new and civilized dwelling and went to the town of Peru, on the Illinois river, to obtain lumber, where he was exposed to the cholera. Loretta and Ellen propably accompanied him to Peru because Loretta died of cholera in Berlin, August 28, 1852; Lucius Morgan died in Princeton September 2, 1852, and Ellen died in Princeton September 16, 1852 (10 p. 172). Lucius, Loretta, Mary and Ellen are buried in the Pioneer Cemetery in Dover, Illinois.

The American Civil War began with the Southern bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 12th of April 1861. The North responded enthusiastically and determined to "teach the rebels a lesson". Lincoln's call for 75,000 men was more than heeded and the North entered the war with 190,000 troops versus a confederate army less than half of that. The initial conflict of opposing armies began in the East. On the 10th of June a Federal force was defeated at Big Bethel. On the 21st of July was the first battle of Bull Run where the Northern army of mostly raw recruits, broke and fled in a wild rout.

The humiliation of Bull Run caused the enthusiasm of the North to settle down into a determination to crush the rebellion at all costs.

The Northern strategy at the beginning of 1862 was 1) a Naval blockade of all trade, 2) opening of the Mississippi River to Federal gun boats all the way to New Orleans spliting the confederacy in half, and 3) capture of the confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. (8)

The sec'd of these objectives was initiated under the command of a little known Brigadier General - Ulysses S. Grant. Grant left Cairo Illinois with 15,000 men and a squadron of new iron clad gun boats commanded by Flag officer Andrew Foote, and proceeded up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. By February 6 Foote had his boats into position to attack Fort Henry, a confederate occupied fort on the Tennessee River. Fort Henry proved unexpectedly weak and Foote's gunboats pounded it into surrender before the infantry could get into position to make an attack. Grant turned promptly east, marching his troops cross-country to attack Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River.



Joel Parks

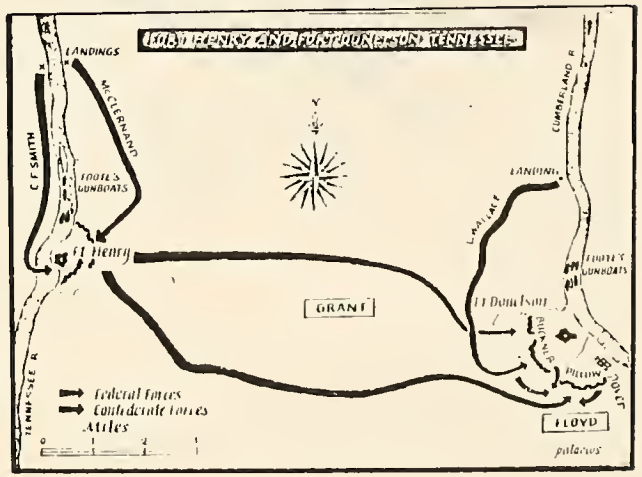
1838 - Joel Parks son of Lucius and Loretta was born February 21, 1838 in Princeton, Illinois.

1852 - Mary Serena Fairley born July 4, 1852 in Princeton, Missouri.

1858 - Joel learned Engineering and ran on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers two seasons. (30)

1861 - November 11, 1861 Joel enlisted for 3 years as a private in Company "D", in the 46th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers at Dixon, Ill. Company "D" was commanded by Capt. Wilder. The 46th Regt. was commanded by Col. Davis.

A description of Joel at this time was: 24 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion - dark, eyes - dark, hair - dark, occupation - farmer. (30)



Fort Donelson (Feb. 13-16, 1862) (7)

By Feb. 14 Grant, joined by troops under Brigadier General Lew Wallace who had come down the Cumberland River, was in position on a commanding ridge around the entrenchments occupied by confederate soldiers under General John B. Floyd. Grant's divisions under C. F. Smith, L. Wallace, and J. A. McClernand encircled the confederate fort. Foote, at Grant's urging, attempted to repeat the tactics used at Fort Henry. Here, however, it was a different story. Fort Donelson's batteries were better located and inflicted heavy damage on Foote's fleet.

It was exceptionally cold the night of Feb. 14 with the thermometer dropping to ten above zero. It had sleeted and snowed. The lines were so close neither side could build fires, and the troops lacked shelter. Wet uniforms quickly became as stiff as boards.

It was equally cold in the confederate camp and the encircled Southern troops determined to breakout. Floyd planned an attack about daybreak, the 15th on the Union right - between McClarnand and the Cumberland River. Pillow was to lead the attack with Buckner supporting.

The attack was successful. After several hours of hard fighting, Pillow broke McClernand's line. By noon Floyd had opened an escape route but the confederate commander weakened at the critical moment and ordered the troops back to their entrenchments. McClernand and Wallace retook the lost positions. C. F. Smith launched a counterassault on the confederate right reaching almost to the Fort by the end of the day. During the night Floyd and Pillow escaped the Fort by boat leaving all but a fraction of their troops behind. Col. Nathan B. Forrest, the great confederate cavalry leader also escaped, leading his entire command along a flooded trail paralleling the river.

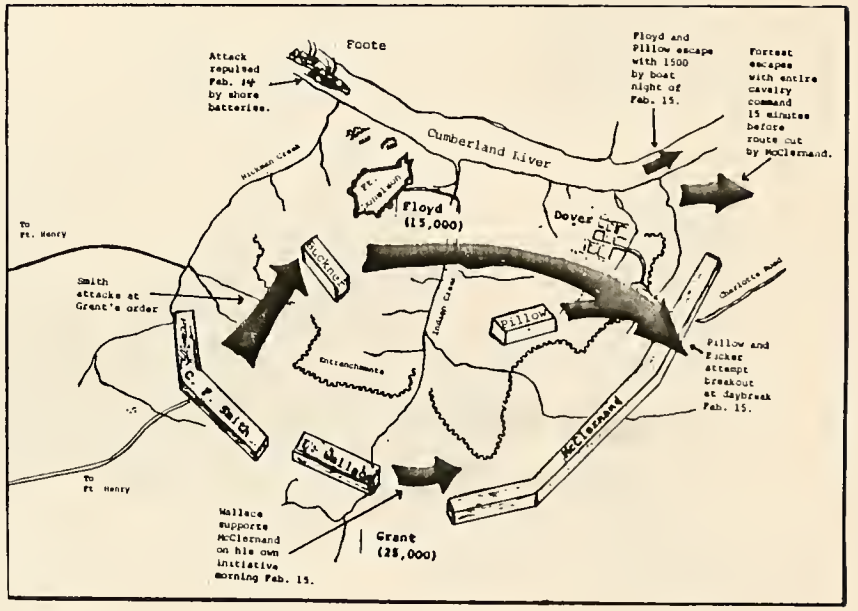
Early on Feb. 16, Grant received Buckner's note asking for terms. Grant's reply was to become famous, "no terms except unconditional and immediate surrender". Buckner surrendered his command of 11,500 men, along with forty cannon, and considerable equipment. This fight was the bloodiest of the war so far costing Grant 3000 men to the confederate's 2000.

The seizure of these forts had a stunning effect on both the North and South. It was the first significant Northern victory and filled the country with enthusiasm. It smashed the confederate rail line from Memphis to Bowling Green and made Nashville indefensible.

One of the vital railroad lines of the confederacy connected Memphis and Chattanooga along the southern boundary of Tennessee - the Memphis and Charleston. This line was so important that the confederate cabinet even discussed the possibility of abandoning Richmond, the confederate capital, to defend it. This line was the key to Southern Iron resources for Tennessee with 17 furnaces which smelted 22,000 tons of Iron in 1860 and was the South's largest producer of pig iron. Both the Northern and Southern armies began to converge toward the small Mississippi town of Corinth and a small church called - "Shiloh".

From the History of the Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry (47)

1862 - Ordered to Cairo, Illinois, February 11, 1862. From thence proceeded, via the Cumberland River, to Fort Donelson Tennessee, arriving 14th, and was assigned to the command of General Lew Wallace. On the 15th lost one man killed and two wounded. 16th, moved through the woods and to Dover, 19th, moved to Fort Henry.



The confederate commander, A. S. Johnson and his second in command, Beauregard, set to work to repair the damage done by the capture of Fort Donelson. General Polk evacuated Columbus and moved to Corinth, Miss. with 10,000 men. Johnson marched from Murfreesboro with 15,000 more. 15,000 new troops were gathered from as far away as the Gulf of Mexico. The confederate force near Corinth numbered something over 40,000 men.

Meanwhile Grant established himself at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River with his force of 37,000 men. He expected to be joined by Major General Buell with an additional 20,000 men.

General Johnson saw quite clearly that he must strike Grant's army before Buell arrived on the scene. If not the Southern army would be hopelessly outnumbered. The confederate army started its march from Corinth (twenty miles) and expected to be in a position to attack on April 5. A heavy rain delayed their march and they did not arrive until the afternoon of April 5th. The attack was postponed until early Sunday morning, April 6th. This delay would not appear crucial for the Union army did not learn of the presence of the confederate troops. Grant had 37,000 around Pittsburg Landing, and one division of about 5000 at Crump six miles to the North. Grant's troops were not entrenched and did not expect attack. The delay was important however, for on that day Buell's army reached the Tennessee River about seven miles away.

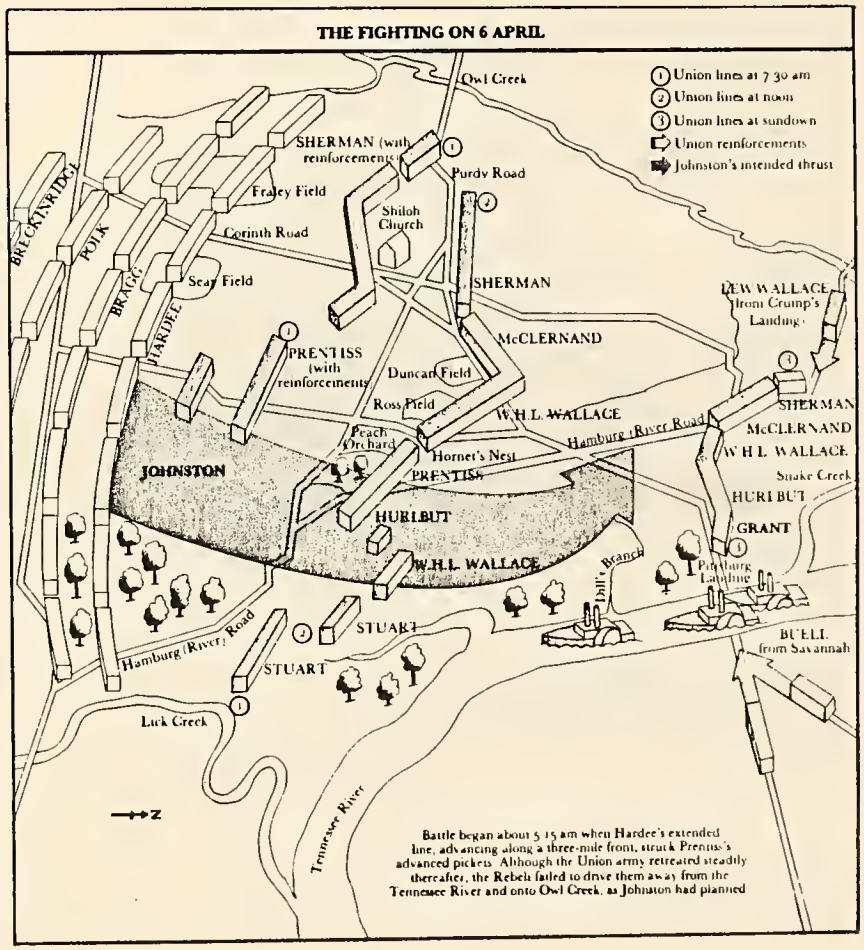
The day of the battle dawned bright and clear. The Union army was resting peacefully, unaware of the impending danger.

Printiss' pickets were further out than Sherman's and the first clash came on his front in the Fraley and Seay Fields about one and a half miles from the camp. Printiss and Sherman hurriedly formed lines of battle to meet the onslaught. The firing served also to alert the other divisions, and McClernand, W. H. L. Wallace and Hurlbut rushed their men towards the front. Printiss' division and a portion of Sherman's left, gave way almost the moment they were hit. McClernand's division helped stabilize Sherman's shaky line along the Purdy Road, and the debris of Printiss' force passed through the firm ranks of Hurlbut and Wallace. By 9 am the confederates had cleared the outer camps and were re-forming for a second push.

Now began one of the epic contests of the Civil War. With Stuart and Hurlbut anchoring the left, Printiss and Wallace established a new line along an old sunken road in a patch of scrub and tall oaks. The fire here was so hot, the whizzing of rifle fire so intense that it was nicknamed, "The Hornet's Nest".

For the next seven hours the fate of the Union army hung in the balance. The Hornet's Nest and Hurlbut's position in a Peach orchard became the focus of the renewed confederate drive. The confederate attacks in these areas were ferocious. At the Hornet's Nest Bragg threw 12 separate attacks, each as fruitless as its predecessor. On the confederate right Johnston and Breckinridge launched 7 assaults in their attempt to dislodge Hurlbut from the Peach orchard. Johnston, the confederate commander, while leading one charge on horseback, was himself killed. He was the highest ranking officer killed in battle during the war.

March 6th embarked for Pittsburg Landing (Northern name for Shiloh), where it arrived on the 18th. The Regiment was now in Second Brigade, Forth Division, with Fourteenth, fifteenth, and Forty sixth Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, Colonel James C. Veatch, Twenty-fifth Indiana, commanding Brigade, and Brigadier General S.A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, commanding Division.



Beauregard assumed overall command of the Southern army, establishing his headquarters at Shiloh Church. About 3:30 pm Bragg massed 62 Field guns in the Duncan Field and began to beat down the fire of the defenders of the Hornet's Nest. Simultaneously confederate troops on the right and left began to make headway. Stuart's inexperienced brigade fell apart uncovering Hurlbut's left forcing him to abandon the Peach orchard he had so stubbornly defended.

Grant asked Prentiss to "hold on at all costs", while he formed a new line above the landing. Lew Wallace's division from Crump's Landing and Nelson's division of Buell's army were expected at any time. Their reinforcement plus remnants of Hurlburt's, Sherman's and McClernand's divisions would form the last ditch defense of the Union army.

Shortly after 4:00 pm Sherman and McClernand withdrew to positions selected to cover the Hamburg-Savannah Road, by which Lew Wallace's arrival was expected. Here, exhausted and decimated, the regiments of these two divisions prepared to make their final stand.

By 4:30 pm the Hornet's Nest position had become untenable. The confederates, smelling victory, surged towards the flanks of the Union line and sifted across Prentiss' rear, completely encircling the embattled Yankees. Not long afterwards (5:30 pm) Prentiss surrendered with 2,200 men. W.H.L. Wallace tried to breakout via the ravine of Tillman's Creek, but Confederate troops lined the sides and it became a deadly trap later to be known as, "Hell's Hollow".

Prentiss' and Wallace's divisions had ceased to exist, but their sacrificial fight had saved Grant's army by allowing the formation of the new line above the landing. Two Rebel brigades (Jackson and Chalmers) pressed right up to gallant but hopeless assaults against Hurlbut's division and a line of some 50 guns. They had to cross the ravine of Dills Branch, a swampy backwater of the Tennessee, before ascending a hill crowned with artillery. During this time they were subjected to a galling flank fire from the big guns of the Union gunboats firing up Dills Branch. Finally at 6:00 pm Nelson's division arrived and drove the Rebels back. The attack at Dills Branch was the culmination of the day's fighting.

During the evening hours Grant was reinforced by nearly 18,000 men of Buell's army and Lew Wallace's division of his own. These reinforcements brought the Federal strength up to 54,592 an advantage of 20,592 men over the estimated 34,000 confederates arranged against them. Everything was ready for a Union counter-attack.

At dawn on the 7th the Union army rolled forward, fanning out from the cramped lines covering the landing. The confederates resisted this advance bitterly, contesting every field and ridge. Union numbers prevailed, however, and by 2:30 pm the confederates had been pushed back to Shiloh Church, where Beauregard ordered a retreat. The Federal troops followed the confederate withdrawal, but not too far and not too closely.

In the battle of Shiloh, the Forty-sixth took a conspicuous and honorable part, losing over half of its officers and men, in killed and wounded. In this action, the "Fighting Fourth Division" of General Hurlbut, achieved a reputation for bravery, to which it added on every field in which it was engaged until the close of the war."

Thus ended "Bloody Shiloh", the first great battle of the Civil War and one of the fiercest combats in the history of America. It had been a cruel baptism of fire for the soldiers. There were nearly 24,000 casualties (13,700 union, 10,700 confederate), about a quarter of those who had been engaged, most of them amateur warriors who had not fired a gun in anger before the morning of April 6.

Though tehcnically a draw Shiloh was in its broad effects, a Northern victory of considerable importance. The South lost its last great chance to re-establish the strategic balance in the West, and in the wake of the battle its leaders were forced virtually to abandon the Mississippi Basin.

From a Proclamation from Brigadier General S.A. Hurlbut (47)

"The General commanding tenders his heartfelt congratulations to the surviving officers and men to this Division for their magnificient services during the two days of struggle which, under the blessing of God, has resulted in Victory. Let the Division remember that for five hours on Sunday they held, under the most terrific fire, the key point of the left of the army and only fell back when outflanked by overwhelming numbers, pressing through points abandoned by our supports. Let them remember that when they fell back it was in order, and that the last line of resistance in rear of the heavy guns was formed first by this division. Let them remember that on the morning of Monday, without food and without sleep, they were ordered forward to reinforce the right, and that whenever either Brigade of this Division appeared in the field of action, they were in time to support the broken phalanx and to hold the line. Keep these facts in your memory, to hand down to your children when we conguer a peace, and let it be the chief pride of every man in the command - as it is of your General - that he was at Pittsburg with the Fighting Fourth Division.

By order of Brigadier General
S. A. Hurlbut
Smith D. Atkins
A.A.A. General Fourth Division"

Joel received a wound in the right hand April 6, 1862 at the battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shilo). Joel was absent sick during the month of May.

From the History of the Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry (47)

"Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, in the month of May.

June 2, camped six miles west of Corinth, on the 10th, marched to the Hatchie River. 15th, passed through Grand Junction and camped three miles from town. 24th moved to Collarbone Hill, near Lagrange. On the 30th, moved to old Lamar Church.

July 1, marched to Coldwater, and returned on the 6th. On the 17th, moved toward Memphis, and marched via Moscow, Lafayette, Germantown and White's Station, camping two miles south of Memphis on the 21st July.

August 27, engaged in the scout to Pigeon Roost.

September 6th moved from Memphis toward Brownsville. 7th, marched through Raleigh and Union Station's. 9th, marched to Big Muddy River. 11th, via Hampton Station, to Danville. 12th, via Whiteville, to Pleasant Creek. 14th, via Bolivar, to Hatchie River.

September 27th, all the troops on the river, at this place, were reviewed by General McPherson.

Position of Joel P. Keyes and the 46th Illinois

Determining the exact position of Joel P. Keyes and the 46th Illinois in the battle of Shilo is quite difficult. Although they were under the command of Hurlbut they were detached during the entire battle.

> "Colonel Veatch, commanding Hurlbut's Second Brigade formed his command at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and was shortly after ordered to march to the support of Sherman. He reached a point not well defined, between nine and ten o'clock, and was placed in reserve. He soon became hotly engaged on McClenand's left. His two right regiments, the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, became separated from Colonel Veatch with the other two regiments, and then separated from each other. The Forty-sixth aided the Sixth Iowa and Forty-sixth Ohio in their desperate struggle with Trabue (a fierce struggle on Sherman's right flank) and after continued engagements, being forced back to within half a mile of its camp, repaired thither about two o'clock and had a comfortable dinner...Colonel Veatch, with the Twenty-fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois, continued fighting and maneuvering with skill and determination till the retreating division of Hurlbut passed along his rear. Colonel Veatch then reported to Hurlbut, and formed part of his line of defense in support of the reserve artillery at the close of the day."(7)

From this description it appears that Col. Davis in command of the 46th Illinois, was at the positions indicated by A) in reserve until 9 or 10 AM; B) in heavy fighting on Sherman's right at noon; and C) back in camp at two PM; and retired for the night at D).

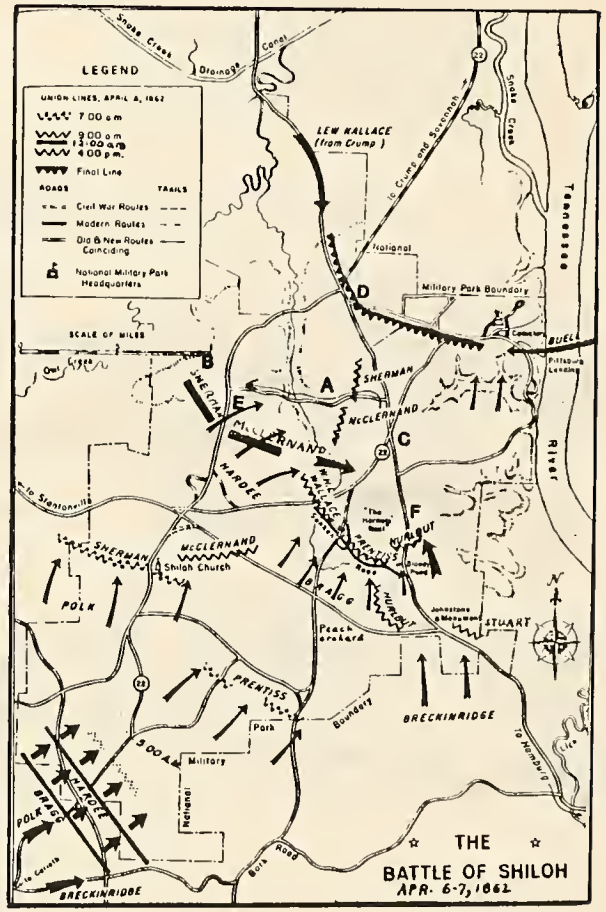
Joel P. Keyes' description of the battle in his pension application (59) however, does not indicate he was with Davis. He indicates "we were marched out on double quick without our breakfast and nary a bite till night. Joel states he was wounded at 10 o'clock and again about 11 or 12 o'clock. Then he says he was "reinforced by a Wisconsin Regt. I think the 16th".

Coffin in his "My Days and Nights on the Battlefield" states: (39)

> "He (Hurlbut) sent Veach's brigade, which you remember consisted of the 25th Indiana, the 14th, 15th, and 46th Illinois, to Sherman. The troops sprang into ranks as soon as the order was issued, and were on the march in ten minutes... The wide gap between Prentiss and Sherman, and the quick routing of Prentiss's regiments, enabled Hardee to push his middle brigades to the centre of the Union army...into the form of a wedge...beyond Hurlbut's right... Wallace and McClenand were directly against the two sides and the point of the wedge...Wallace marched southwest and McClernand swung around facing southeast. They came up just in season to save Sherman from being cut off and also to save Veatch's brigade of Hurlbut's division from being overwhelmed."

This would place Veatch on Sherman's left in the early fighting, E). Coffin later places Veatch between Hurlbut and Wallace at 10 AM, F).

It is not clear where Joel fought in the early part of the battle (B or E), but it is clear from Joel's comment about relief from the 16th Wisconsin that he fought during the afternoon with Hurlbut as the 16th Wisconsin, from Prentiss' Division formed in reserve in the rear of the center of Hurlbut's line.



The Battle of Corinth (29)

In the fall of 1862 all available northern troops had gone to join Buell's army in the defense of Nashville, Tenn. from attack by a Southern army under Bragg. Grant was left with only a sufficient force to protect the conquests made on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. Grant positioned his troops to defend a line along the Hatchie River whitch, due to its woody swamps, forms a serious obstacle. The only bridges for crossing the Hatchie were Crum's Mill, on the road from Holly Springs to Corinth: Davis' Mill on the road from Memphis to Corinth along with the nearby bridge of the Memphis and Charleston Railway: and finally the viaduct of the line from Jackson to Grand Junction, near the village of Bolivar.

Grant had attached a confederate army under Price at Iuka on Sept. 19th. Price abandoned Iuka and joined with Van Dorn at Ripley on Sept. 28 to form a confederate army of 22,000 men in all. After the capture at Iuka, Grant divided the main body of his army between Bolivar under ORD (and Hurlbut) and Corinth under Rosecrans (19,000 men). Corinth was a well entrenched camp.

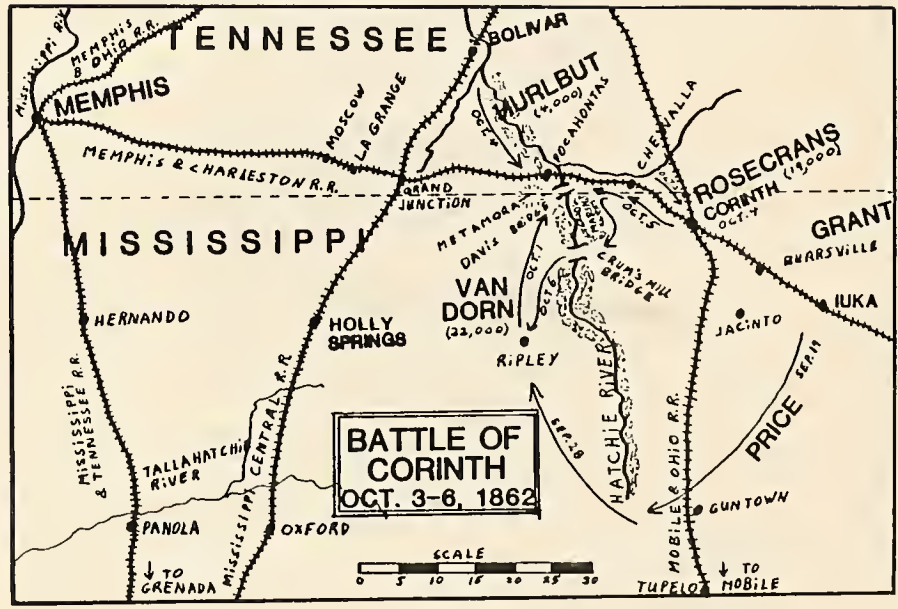
Van Dorn proceeded northward on October 1st and occupied Pocahontas with his confederate soldiers burning with desire to avenge the humiliating evacuation of Corinth only a few months before. Crossing on the Davis Bridge, Van Dorn attacked Rosecrans a short distance outside of Corinth on Oct. 3rd. The confederates were victorious on the first day of the conflict. Rosecrans fell back into the city and prepared his defense. Van Dorn's renewed attack cam on the next morning. After fiece fighting throughout the day, Van Dorn reached the edge of the town itself, but he was forced to withdraw due to heavy confederate losses. Van Dorn fell back and bivouacked on the evening of the 4th at Chewalla. Here Van Dorn received bad news. Hurlbut, dispatched by Grant, had left Bolivar at an early hour the morning of the 4th with about 4,000 men (including the 46th Illinois) and a small confederate scouting party had met him in the evening not far from Pocahontas.

On the morning of the 5th the confederates pushed forward wiht great speed in hope of being able to cross the Hatchie at Davis' bridge. Moore's brigade formed Van Dorn's advance while Lovell remained in the read ready to repel the expected attack of Rosecrans from Corinth. Moore reached the Davis' bridge and finding it in the hands of confederate cavalry, crossed with 300 men. Hurlbut however, already occupied a height called Metamoras, which commanded the passage of the river. Moore tried to capture it but was driven back into the Hatchie. Hurlbut took possession of the bridge and tried to gain ground but found himself confronted by superior forces. Van Dorn had gathered all the men he could find in a fighting condition and concentrated them against him. The position of the confederate general was, in fact, extremely critical as any moment he expected to hear Rosecrans' cannon thundering in his rear. The only means left to extricate himself was to move on to the next bridge at Crum's Mill. In order to accomplish this movement, it was necessary to detain Hurlbut at Davies' Bridge and prevent him from ascending the opposite bank of the Hatchie to seige Crum's Mill. To this end he sent two brigades to continue the struggle against Hurlbut.

On the morning of the 6th Van Dorn crossed at Crum's Mill and proceeded on to Ripley and Holly Springs after burning the bridge at Crum's Mill. Rosecrans reached Ripley on the 8th, too late to close the trap which Grant had sent Hurlbut to prepare.

From the History of the Forty-Sixth Infantry (47)

October 4th, moved toward Corinth. 5th, met the enemy at Metamora. The Forty-Sixth was in position on the right of Second Brigade, supporting Bolton's Battery. After an hour of shelling, by the batteries, the infantry were ordered forward, and at a double quick advanced, driving the enemy across the river. The First Brigade coming up, "Hurlbut's Fighting Forth Division" advanced and drove the enemy from the field, compelling their flight. After the battle returned to Bolivar.



Quartera - 46th Ill. Vol. Inft.

Camp near Memphis, Tenn. April 16th, /63

Lt. G Thomas Adjut. Gen USA

We the undersigned Officers of the 46th Ill. Vol. Infantry take pleasure in recommending to your notice Joel P. Keyes of Co. D. 46th Ill. Vol. Inft as one wishing authority to raise a Colored Company. He has been in service since Oct. 1861 and established his bravery at Donaldson, Shiloh and Metamora. He is well qualified to command and to look well after the welfare of his men. Hopeing you will deem it for the good of the Service to grant this request, we remain

Yours with Respect,

J. M. Marble Capt.Co. E 46th Ill Vol Infantry
H. Ballock, 1st Lt. Co I 46th Ill Vol.
Joseph Chipman, Capt. Co. A 46th Illa Infantry
Wm A Reitzell, Capt. Co "B" 46th Ill Infantry
Wm Young, Capt Co. G 46th Regt. Ill Vol Infantry
William Stewart Capt. Co K 46th Regt Ill Vol
Thomas Wakerfrillea Capt. Co F 46th Regt Ill Vol (59)

Colored Troops in the Civil War (40)

Official records showed that a total of 178,985 enlisted men served in black regiments during the Civil War, nearly 10 percent of the Union army. These men fought in 449 engagements, of which thirty-nine were major battles. Approximately 37,300 blacks lost their lives while serving in the Union army. Seventeen black soldiers and four sailors were awarded Congressional Medals of Honor. In spite of this very few blacks served as commissioned officers during the war. On July 26, 1864 a meeting of Philadelphia Negroes adopted the following resolution. Resolved, that there can be no good reason offered why colored men, especially those who have proved their ability in the field, may not be promoted to command colored troops rather than whites. Our duty to these men demands that we should not yield this point without an emphatic protest against injustice to them, and its insulting endorsement of the old dogma of negro inferiority.

Brigadier General Veatch in his report of November 3 marched to Lagrange. 28th moved to Holly Springs. 30th, toward Tallahatchie River, and camped near Waterford, Mississippi, where splendid winter quarters with mud chimneys, and bake ovens complete, were fitted up, in time to move away from them.

December 11, to Hurricane Creek, and 12th, to Yocona Station, where it remained until December 22, when it marched to Taylor's Station. 24th, the Forty-Sixth Illinois and Thirty-third Wisconsin moved, as train guard to north side of Tallahatchie River. 26th, moved camp four miles nearer Holly Springs, between Waterford and Wyatt Station.

1863 -January 6, 1863, moved to Holly Springs. 10th, Fifteenth and Forty-Sixth Illinois were escorted to ammunition train to Lagrange. 13th, marched to Moscow, where it remained until February 5, where it moved to Lafayette.

After rejoining Brigade at Lafayette, marched, 9th of March, via Collierville and Germantown, to Memphis .

March 2, 1986 Joel was transferred from Co. "D" to Co. "I".

May 27, 1863 Joel was promoted to 1st Lieut. He was detailed to the Negro Dept at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn.

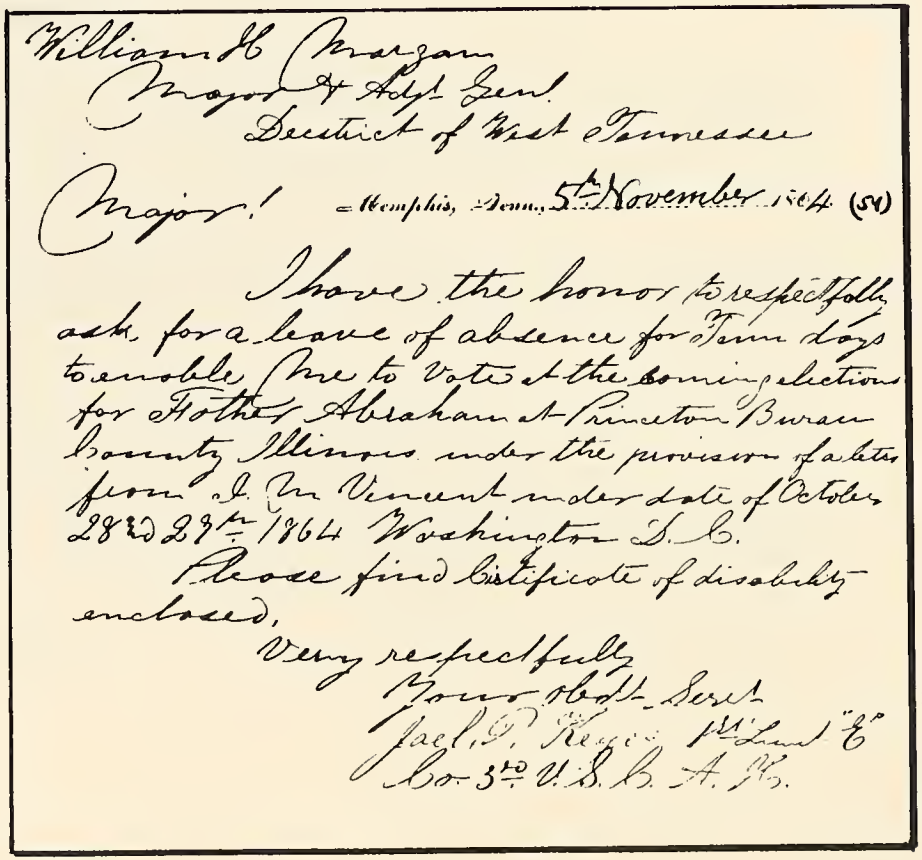
June, Joel was assigned to Co. "E" 1st Regt. Tenn Heavy Artillery.

On July 31, Joel was assigned to command Company "E", 3rd U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (originally 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery Regiment African Descent)).

I commanded the co nearly all time but 2 months that I had command of 2nd Batt. Major being absent. My capt was absent nearly all the time on court martial or Staff Duty we were stationed in and had command of Fort Pickering, Memphis Tenn. A short sketch of my military life probably of no interest to yound I dont see as it will benefit me any but you ask it and I can give it in a few words. I enlisted in 46 Ill Infantry at Dixon, Illa. Nov. 11th 1861. I was appointed great big 8th Corporal of Co. D. We drilled there a short time then stopped at camp Butler, Ills a few days then off for the front. Our first initiation, was the battle of Donaldson where we walked rite up to the Rack fodder or no fodder. Our first line was formed a warm place the next was formed in a Red Hot Place. Shot and shell flew like mustard seed through a sieve. Well no wonder Johny Bull wanted to retreat. Previous to I was appointed color guard in which capacity I served until I left the Regt during the hot fire just mentioned. Our colonel John A. Davis as brave an officer as ever lead a Regt into action, had just taped up the line in front of us giving a cheering word now and then. I dont know how far he went probably up to next command when 1st Lieut Stinson of Co. H. gave the order to retreat. He had not any authority but, the order taped both ways and back we went collors and all. But the collors didnt go but a few paces for on a second thought I knew the order was not genuine so I jumpped up on a big log that was near with the colors by my aide. I guess I said a few pretty big cup words, the only ones of my life it seemed necessary to add force to my argument. at that time. At any rate I rallied the Regiment all in line inside 10 minutes and saved disgrace. Of course I got a little puff in the way of good promises but the colonel didnt live to fullfill them. We then went to Fort Henry thence to Shiloah or Pittsburgh Landg. Then came the dreadfull 2 day fight, April 6 & 7, 1862, here I recd credit for being first to give alarm. We were marched out on double quick without our breakfast and nary a bite till night and not a very sumpitous repast then we met the enemy that morning against great odds at the time. I knew some of the Regts but I forget now it was said there were 10 Regts coming down in solid mass on our line 46 they were coming down a little slope right in front of us. They never halted untill within 50 or 60 yds of us, then a more galling fire was never witnessed while the enemy in such great numbers were firing over one anothers heads at us. They made a big mark for us to shoot at & you bet we lost no time. Judging from the Rebel Dead on the ground after the fight, when we got into line it so happened that there was a lofty black oak tree about 8 inches in diameter which stood right in my place, well I never kicked up any fuss about it at all I just hugged up to the tree like a sick kitten to a hot brick. My left side to the tree with my 16 shot henry rifle in hand which I had obtained permission to carry of my col the genl in command after the Donaldson fight providing I would supply myself with cartridges I told him I would look after that so I did and had plenty we were drilled to shoot low . Consequently we held the enemy steady for some time but their galling fire began to tell fearfully in our ranks. At this time our Regt fell back about 50 yards & formed a new line and at the same Inst the enemy ordered a Seargeant & 12 men at a charge Byonett to take our colors. Thanks to the old oak tree they

didnt get the collors. I picked the Sargeant off before he had advanced 20 feet. A second one took his place & shared the same fate. They came on at a steady pace with Bayonetts fixed one by one my unerring Henry Rifle Brought them down untill the last man was within 4 feet of the muzle of my gun, when he made desperate thrust at me with his Bayonet but fell dead at my feet with a Henry Rifle Ball through his heart. Now strange as it may seem up to this moment I had not missed my comrads but now I saw I was between two terrible fires. I threw up my right hand as a signal for my comrads to raise their guns, which were already at an aim. This was done by fully a good company either side of the collors, I guess I flew rathern than walked back to my place in a short time we were reinforced by a Wisconsin Regt, I think the 16th, at about 10 oclock I was wounded having the first finger on my right hand shot off all but the leaders & a little flesh on the inside just above first joint which I tied up with a piece of my silk hangkerchief & about 11 or 12 oclock of same day I recd another shot - cutting the same finger into between 2nd joint & knuckle joint which I also tied up with a piece of my handkerchief. Monday morning we were out to business again bright and early and it was terrible work to as you will remember if you was there if not you have read better accounts than I am able to give. All day long the terrible battle went on. Just at night or about the last round I recd another shot in my right hand cutting away apart of 2nd joint on 2nd finger & nearly all the bone to knuckle & tearing away part of knuckle joint & breaking 3rd finger in my hand above knuckle. This layed me up for a short time. I was ordered to field hospital where the surgeon or army butcher said he would have to take my hand off. I said I thought not. He replied that if I knew better than he did, I might attend to it and dres it myself. I told him I could & save at least apart of my hand. He said I would loose my arm. I then obtained an order to go to hospital at Louisville Ky, where I remained about 2 weeks or more. Then I returned to my command. After a time we went to Memphis Tenn. went out to the Hachee & had a good square fight. Taking a lot of prisoners & arms. I also got wounded again the ball entering the back of my arm near wrist & after a time cut out on front side. Thence to Holly Springs, Miss. A great deal of marching & fiting. Then back to Memphis. After a time there was a call made for men, to officer a colored Regt. I made application which was approved at co. Regimental & Brigade Hd. Qtrs with this in my possession I reported to Col. I. G. Kappner, Ft. Pickering, Memphis, Tenn. where I recd orders to go out on the Memphis & Charleston RR recruiting with a promise that 65 men made a captain, 50 a 1st Lieut 35 a 2nd Lt, the Col. sent another man along to assist me. Whoo afterward recd a commission as 1st or 2nd Lt. I am not positive which. I went to Leagrange, Boliver, Jackson & perhaps other stations. I returned in a few days with over 300 men. Bag baggage , wives & babies. The latter being placed in a contrahand. We amediately set to work organizing and drilling our men in which we sucdeded finely in about 2 months near as I can recollect from the time I recd recruiting orders till we were mustered, but dont recollect date of mustre as all my papers & records were consumed when my house was burned. Then after a little time we recd our commission mine instead of a captains commission called for

1st Lieut. I asked why it was, Col said the appointments were sent in while we were away recruiting and that it was a mistake and should be rectified if possible. I would be very glad our Regt composed of 3 Battallions of 4 Co. each & 150 men to the co. We drilled in the manual of arms as Infantry first, then Hevy Artr during which I was severely injured by the concusion of heavy arty which seemed to tear me all to pieces. Just through above the hips from which I suffer constantly ever since. It pains me very much when riding or walking. When lying down I have to lie on my side. Cannot lie on one side more than 15 to 30 minutes as everything seems to tear loose from upper side & fall down. Then I must turn over and go through the same night after night. All my life. Next in order, my sickness, I got chills fever so bad for some time I had 3 chills a day & fever 3 days in succession. Then chronic diarrhaea & bloody flux, then brown ague catching cold. It setling in my eyes, which were not opened for 10 days or 2 weeks. Seeing my eyes in a very bad condition some of the time almost totaly blind, I also got scurvey in the mouth, which I doctored for years and only got rid of by having all my teeth drawn. I was so utterly used up and saw I never would be fit for duty any more. I thought best to resign and try and save my life. I am almost sorry I succeeded for I suffer nearly death every day.



William H Morgan
Major & Adjt Genl
District of West Tennessee

Major! — Memphis, Tenn., 5th November 1864 (54)

I have the honor to respectfully ask for a leave of absence for Ten days to enable me to Vote at the coming election for Father Abraham at Princeton Bureau County Illinois under the provision of a letter from J. M. Vincent under date of October 28th 29th 1864 Washington D. C.

Please find Certificate of disability enclosed,

Very respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
Joel P. Rogers 1st Lieut "E"
Co 3rd U. S. C. A.

1864 - Joel was marked "sick - in quarters" (54) on muster rolls from July 10, 1864 to Jan. 1865.

1865 - Admitted to officers Hospital (54) Jan. 20, 1865.

Joel was Honorably discharged at his request on account of physical disability April 6, 1865.

He received a pension August, 1865 as a resident of Princeton, Bureau Co., Illinois.

His pension application states that "He performed guard duty every other 24 hours from July 31, 1863 to July 1, 1865 except at infrequent intervals when he performed duty as officer of the day".

Supposedly Joel went into the cotton business in Mississippi and Louisiana, and made a fortune of nearly $75,000 which the army worm lost to him. (KG P289)

1872 - Joel married Mary S. Fairley on Feb. 29, 1872 by W. Mason at Princeton, Mercer Co., Mo. Joel is listed as being from Lucas Co., Iowa. Mary is listed as from Mercer Co., Mo. A story told of Mary is that Joel first saw her walking down the road and made up his mind on the spot to marry her.

Ida May born Dec. 11, 1872 in Princeton, Mo.

Indian Territory (55)

The steady growth of white population in the United States caused extreme pressure on the native Indian population. During the period of 1817 to 1842, an extremely dishonorable period of U.S. history, Indians from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Florida - the Five Civilized tribes of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole - were removedfrom their lands and relocated to "Indian Territory" in what is now Oklahoma.

Like other population groups in the U.S. Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes contained elements who opposed slavery and some who were warm supporters. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war there were Indians who fought on both sides. Alliances of portions of the Five Civilized Tribe with the confederacy in 1861 provided an excuse to modify the treaties signed with the Indians.

In 1866 land taken from the Five Civilized Tribes were assigned to Indians from Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho and other states and territories. By 1889 all the land had been assigned except an area of about 2 million acres formerly the property of the Creeks (the U.S. paid the Creeks .30¢ an acre) and the Seminoles (the U.S. paid .15¢ an acre). This land was known as the "Unassigned Lands".

The Oklahoma Run (55)

Between 1870 and 1890 the population of Texas grew from 819,000 to 2¼ million. In the same period Kansas increased from 350,000 to about 1½ million. Pressure for white occupation of the Indian lands in Oklahoma kept pace with the growth of population in these two areas. Organized demands for opening the Oklahoma lands began after the end of the Civil War. C.C. Carpenter, in 1879 and David L. Payne, from 1880 to 1884, led bands of "Boomers" on the border between Kansas and Oklahoma, threatening invasions and settlement of the "Unassigned Lands". Finally on March 2, 1889, Congress yielded to the pressure and President Cleveland signed the measure into law.

On April 22, 1889 the "Unassigned Lands"were opened to settlement. On all four borders of the land to be opened settlers lined up to wait for the "run" for land to start. Every conceivable kind of conveyance - prairie schooner, buggies, carts, surreys, horses and mules, waited. Thousands were lined up to make the run on foot. In addition, to these, thousands entered by special trains from Arkansas City on the north and Purcell from the South.

At twelve o'clock noon the signal for opening the territory was passed along the border by soldiers who fired their pistols. The process of establishing a claim involved putting down a stake bearing the claimant's name and entry at one of the U.S. land offices, which had been established at Guthrie and Kingfisher. A small fee was charged for formal entry of a claim, and the settler was required to live on the land for a period of five years before obtaining title to the property. The period for obtaining title was shortened to fourteen months, provided payment of $1.25 per acre was made. With the passage of the Free Homes Act in 1900 this charge was abolished. The settlers who entered the Unassigned Lands with the "booming" of the gun acquired the nickname of Payne's "Boomers". Many people however had disobeyed the rules and slipped in ahead of time, and later became known as "Sooners".

It was estimated that by nightfall of April 22, fifty thousand people had entered the Unassigned Lands.

1875 - Alta Dale born March 18, 1875 in Princeton, Mo.

Joel moved to Cameron, Mo. sometime after 1875.

1877 - Ella Nora born Sept. 26, 1877 in Cameron, Mo.

1880 - Fannie Bell born Jan. 22, 1880 in Cameron, Mo.

1882 - Mary Jessie born Nov. 23, 1882 in Cameron, Mo.

1884 - Joel moved to Colwich, Sedgewick Co, Kansas.

1885 - Lucius Benjamin born July 14, 1885 in Colwich, Kansas.

1888 - Joel Koran born July 7, 1888 in Colwich.

1889 - Joel made the Oklahoma Run unto unassigned Indian territory on April 22, 1889 and settled in an area that was to become Yukon, Oklahoma. Joel was alloted 160 acres for service in the Union army.

In July, 1889 Joel brought his family from Witchata, Kansas. They lived for several years in a 12x40 foot sod house on land near Frisco, Oklahoma.

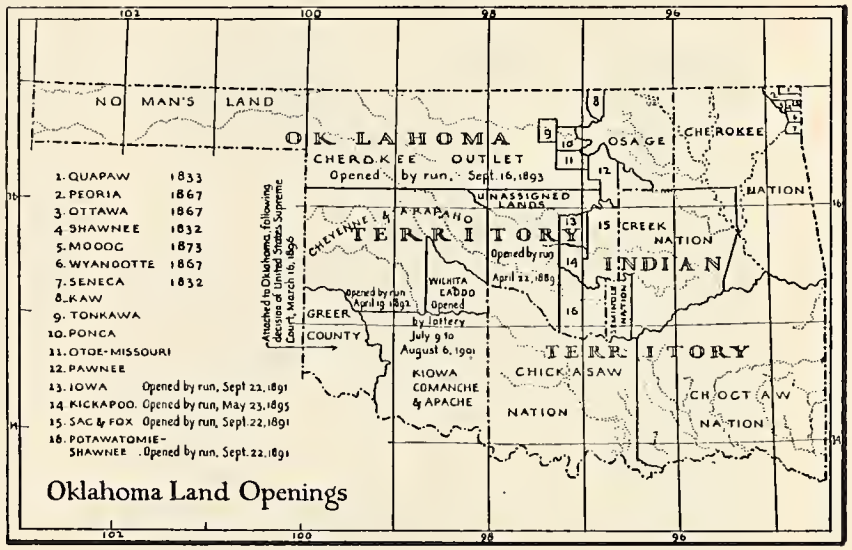
1891 - Town of Yukon platted. Joel was the first Justice of the Peace and first assessor in Yukon.

Alta Oate married John C. Ewing in Yukon on May 3. Ceremony by Rev. Hendrickson.

Joel settled on school land one half mile North of Yukon on the Piedmont Road, just North of where Hal Owens photograph studio now (1961) stands.

"My aunt, Mrs. Mollie Rice, told me of the first Christmas there, many of the men had not brought their families yet so grandfather invited a great many of them for Christmas dinner. She especially remembered Chris Madsen, the U.S. Marshal and Scotty Carrol, father of Ruby Towe who had come to the territory and made an impression on the young ladies with his top hat, spats and gold headed cane. She attended a subscription school there as did Mrs. Fannie Keyes Dickenson and Mrs Vergie Lawson Colt, grandmother of our city police chief Garrison. Aunt Mollie remembered at least 2 grocery stores, a saloon, a doctor and a big tent livery stable. (16)

"They had a bad time 5 days after the Run. A bunch of Texas cowboys rode down the hill into Frisco (just a camp then) and tried to take it. A gun battle ensued and 6 of the colony were killed and one wounded."



1892 - Ida May married E. L. Dickenson brother of Claude F. Dickenson on January 17, 1892 in Yukon.

1893 - Loretta Holmes born March 19, 1893 in Yukon.

1897 - Loretta Holmes Keyes died as the result of a burn on Feb. 13, 1897 Lora fell into an open fire in the yard and was severely burned. Mary was burned badly on the hands and arms trying to extinguish the flames.

Joel Parks Keyes died of heart disease on March 20, 1897 at Yukon. He is burried in Yukon. Mary applied for a widow's pension on April 2, 1897.

1898 - Fannie Bell married Claude F. Dickenson on December 23, 1898.

1901 - Ella Nora married C. W. Brown on August 10, 1901.

Mary Jessie married Guy W. Brown on September 22, 1901.

Lucius Benjamin died December 20, 1901 at the age of sixteen in a hunting accident. He had taken his gun with him while hauling straw, hoping to shoot some game. He was buried in the Yukon cemetery.

1911 - Joel Koran married Jessie Harden on April 16, 1911.

1931 - Mary Serena died Nov. 17 at 79 years old in Yukon.

From "The Yukon Review", Yukon, Oklahoma Thursday, October 13, 1966

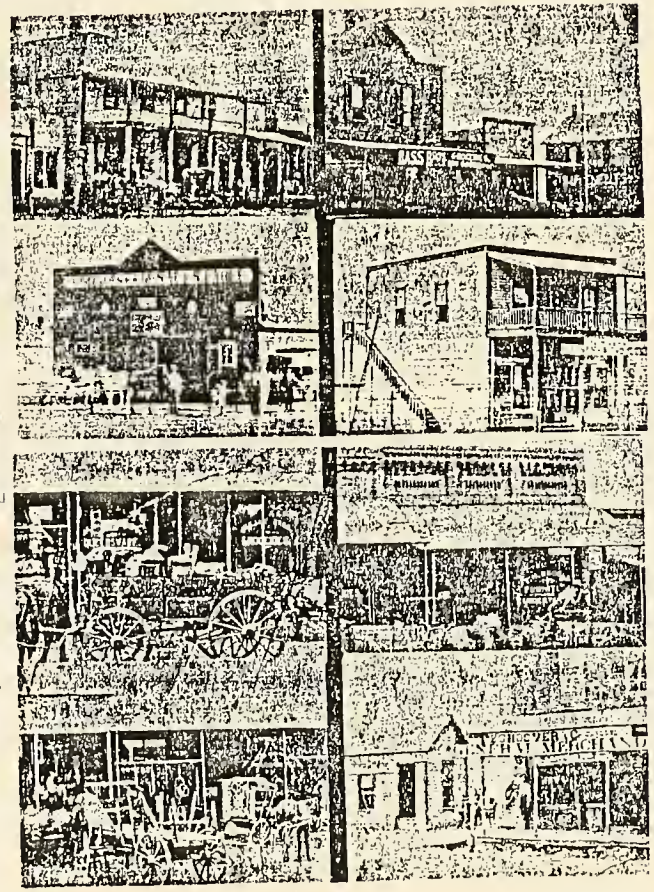
Mrs. Dickenson Recalls Memories Of Early Yukon

"Yukon was platted in March, 1891... and I was 11 years old at the time." said Mrs. Fannie Dickenson, as we started our journey (in memory) back to Pioneer Days. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Parks Keyes, brought their family to Oklahoma from Wichita, Kansas in July, 1889, "just after 'The Run' in April." "My father was allotted 160 acres by the government for his service in the Union Army", Mrs. Dickenson pointed out as the primary reason for their move from Kansas. Later, in addition to his farm work, Mr. Keyes was Yukon's first Justice of Peace and first Assessor.

A sod house they built on land north of Yukon was "very comfortable", being 12 x 40 feet, with several doors and windows. "I grew up there, and lived there until my marriage in 1898" said Mrs. Dickenson.

When asked about schools in those days, we were told the first school she attended was a "subscription" school run by a Mrs. Griffin. The "subscription dues" were 40¢ a month, per pupil! The school was held in the Baptist Church, the first church erected in Yukon. Mrs. Dickenson spoke of the first public school being in a 3-room building located just north of what is now 5th and Main streets. The three teachers were Misses Fannie White, Cora Bernard, and Cora Hutchinson.

The first wedding in Yukon was when Mrs. Dickenson's sister, Alta



These scenes depict some of the early day businesses in Yukon. The composite pictures were loaned to us for this edition by Mrs. Claude Dickenson. Dates of the pictures are not shown, but evidently they were made in 1892 or 1893.

Fannie Bell

1880 - Fannie Bell, daughter of Joel Parks and Mary Fairley, was born in Cameron, Missouri, on January 22, 1880.

1884 - Joel Parks and family moved to Colwich, Kansas.

1885-88 - The Keyes and Dickenson families met around this time in Kansas. Certainly Ida met Ed Dickenson and Fannie had met Claude Dickenson prior to coming to Oklahoma.

1889 - Joel Parks made the Oklahoma Run. In July he moved his family to Oklahoma. On the way down they had to ford a river, which was high. One family's wagon tipped over and they lost everything. They drank water from snake infested ponds.

Fannie remembered riding in a wagon with Joel to El Reno to get supplies.

1897 - Joel Parks died May 20, 1897.

1898 - Fannie married Claude F. Dickenson, who was born Sept. 26, 1880, on Decmeber 23, 1898. Claude was working for the Railroad in Yukon.

1900 - Thelma Delores was born Feb. 6, 1900.

1902 - Omie Frazier was born May 14, 1902.

1905 - Hollie born in Yukon.

1905-08 - Claude and Fannie moved to Pocasset, Oklahoma and farmed for a short time. Ed, Claude's brother had previously moved to Pohasset in 1900.

1908 - Tolston Edward born in Pocasset, June 27, 1908.

1909 - Hollie died of scarlet fever on Aug. 30, 1909. She is buried in Pocasset, Okla.

Keyes, and John C. Ewing were married May 3, 1891. The ceremony was performed by a Rev. Hendrickson.

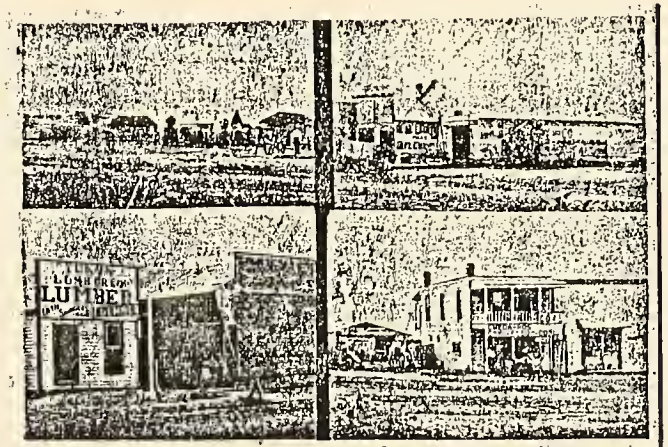
Miss Fannie Keyes and C. F. Dickenson were married in 1898. They owned a dairy farm north of Yukon; later moving to Yukon. Their six children all grew up here and five were graduated from Y.H.S. Four of the children are still living, but no relative lives in Yukon. There are now 10 grandchildren, 42 great grandchildren, and one great, great granddaughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson spent two years in Caddo County and lived a couple of years near Piedmont, but "we always came back home to Yukon." Since the death of her husband 8 years ago, Mrs. Dickenson has lived alone at 411 Maple. Well, she isn't really alone, the neighbors are neighborly! During our visit one came by to check on her.

Mrs. Dickenson keeps active doing her housework, working with her flowers, and visits with the "old folks" at the two Yukon rest homes. Many days you can find "Fannie" at the Methodist Church with a group of women, helping them serve meals for various church functions or civic organizations. Mrs. Dickenson has been a faithful member of the Methodist Church since 1909.

Among her keepsakes is an early-day real estate notice, advertising 1500 lots in Yukon for sale at $10.00 per lot. The advertisment dated June 4, 1891, further refers to Yukon as the "Gem City of the Great Southwest". And today, 75 years later, in this great fast-moving Space Age, how better could you describe Yukon than as the "Gem City of the Great Southwest?"

As I left Mrs. Dickenson, I wondered how else could this great country have reached the Space Age without the solid foundation built by the hard-working, faithful Pioneers of long ago. They indeed have given us a rich history of which we can all be proud. Mrs. Dickenson and many other early settlers of Yukon have all shared in leaving us of the Jet Age a meaningful heritage.



1910 - Claude had a hard time farming so he moved the family back to Yukon into a rented home.

1911 - Ila LeNeve was born May 7, 1911 in Yukon.

1912 - Claude moved to a farm in Piedmont. "Deer" Creek ran through the farm.

1914 - Claude moved to a farm (the Wagner's place) ½ mile north of Joel Park's homestead. Here he successfully raised cotton. Claude had two men working for him. One, named Frank, gave the kids candy all the time.

1916 - Claudia Junette was born June 4, 1916.

1918 - Claude and Fannie bought their first car - a Dodge.

1919 - Claude and Fannie sold the farm and moved to a 2 story yellow house on a farm in south Yukon. Claude bought and sold cotton. He started a dairy business with 15-20 cows.

The kids grew up in this yellow house. They were the only kids in town with horses and neighbor kids were over all the time to ride. The farm had a fruit orchard with pears, peaches, and apples which all the kids enjoyed. Fannie had a beautiful rose garden.

Claude was very successful in business even though he was careless with his money. Fannie took care of the house and Claude's nickname for her was "money".

1923 - Thelma married Francis N. Ansel on May 24, 1923 in Elk City, Oklahoma.

Omie married Velma I. Coyle in April, 1923.

1929 - Cotton took a nose dive in price and Claude lost a great deal of money. Claude sold the yellow house and moved to Joel Parks' homestead renting from a man named Folk. While living there Claude built a house on the remaining part of the farm in South Yukon and rented it.

When Claude rented the house in town Fannie told him who to rent it to because they would be good renters, having only 2 kids and able to pay. Claude rented it to a family with 7 kids who couldn't pay as much.

Tol married Hazel Marie Coln, May 10, 1929.

1931 - Mary Serena, Fannie's mother died, Nov 17.

1932 - LeNeve married Oscar Messamore, July 15, 1932.

1934 - Thelma Delores died of pneumonia Feb. 7, 1934 and was burried in Yukon.

June married Lewellyn Warren on June 3, 1934.

Mid 1930's-Claude had an automobile accident in Oklahoma City and hurt his right hand.

Frank Ansel died leaving four kids: Frank, Jake, Francis and Carol. The two girls went to live with Neve and Oscar Messamore. Claude and Fannie took the two boys to raise.

1939 - In May, Claude fell while fixing a windmill and broke two vertebrae in his back. Dr. Tomkins was called and gave him morphine. He was taken to St. Anthony's Hospital in Oklahoma City. He came down with pneumonia and both lungs collapsed. All of the kids were gathered together because he was not expected to live through the night. Claude said to Fannie, "Money, the flowers here are beautiful". Fannie looked down at him and said, "Claude, you're not going anywhere. You have to stay here and raise these kids". The next morning he started getting better.

1940-41 - Claude and Fannie moved into town and gave up the farm. Claude took 2-3 cows with him and ran a dairy for years delivering milk.

Here Claude built a tire swing for the neighborhood kids. He loved kids and kept candy for them all the time.

Claude never used "curse" words, and never let the kids use them either.

About this time Claude picked up the nickname "Pawkey" from Steve, June Warren's son.

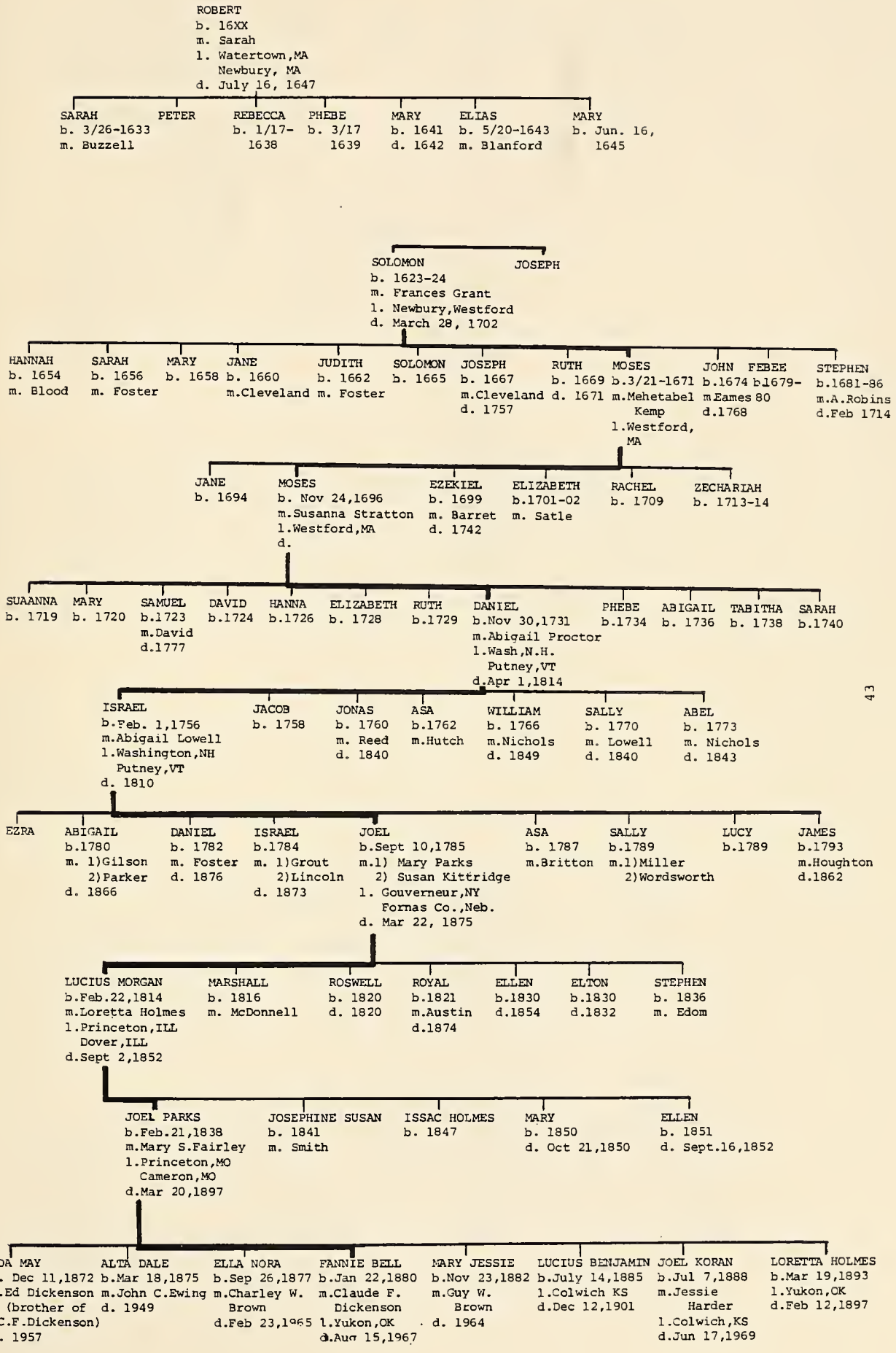
1958 - Claude F. Dickenson died October 9, 1958 and was buried in Yukon.

Fannie lived the remainder of her life in Yukon. She belonged to Sunday School in the Yukon Methodist Church and the Methodist Women's Missionary Society.

1967 - Fannie Bell died August 15, 1967 in Yukon, Oklahoma.

I knew Fannie Bell Keyes Dickenson. I knew her when a child and remember her best as a player of Chinese Checkers. I only wish I had known her as an adult.

KEYES IN AMERICA



FANNIE BELL KEYES
b. Jan 22, 1880
d. Aug. 15, 1967

CLAUDE F. DICKENSON
b. Sept. 26, 1880
d. Oct. 9, 1958

THELMA DELORES
b. Feb. 6, 1900
m. Frank Ansel
1.
d. Feb. 7, 1934

FRANK JR.
b. Mar. 12, 1925
m. Lois

1. Tracy Ann
2. Frank Nelson Jr.
3. Thelma Delores

CLAUDE JACOB
b. Aug. 7, 1927
m. Eunice Dubeck

1. Claudia
2. Ann Marie
3. Allison

FRANCES NELL
b. Mar. 10, 1929
m. Howard Stalnaker
1. Lafayette, LA.
1. Steven Dickenson
2. Jane Ansel
3. Howard Kent

CAROL JANE
b. Feb. 14, 1931
m. R.A. Hutto

1. Linda Janice
2. Richard Allen
3. David Oscar

TRENTON DICK
b. July 4, 1933
d. July 30, 1933

OMIE FRAZIER
b. May 14, 1902
m. Velma Irene Coyle
1. Tulsa, Okla.
d. Aug. 1974

DIXIE ANNABELLE
b. Nov. 25, 1923
m. William Gabell

1. Liane
2. Kathleen Frazier
3. William Jr.

BEVERLY JANE
b. Mar. 1925
m. James Robert Smith
1. Norman, Okla.

1. James Robert Jr.
2. Susan Jane
3. Carole Anne
4. Brent Dickenson

RICHARD COYLE
b. Feb. 13, 1927
m. Joan Lindsay

1. David
2. Linda

PATRICIA LEE
b. Apr. 29, 1929
m. Malcolm Eugene McDonald

1. Debra Lee
2. Malcolm Robb
3. Thomas Patrick

HOLLIE
b. 1905
d. Aug. 30, 1909

TOLSTON EDWARD
b. Jun. 27, 1909
m. Hazel M. Coln
1. Norman, Okla.

TOLLIE DELORES
b. May 27, 1930
m. Gordon Conklin

1. Michael
2. Susan

m. Lewis Barnett

KAREN SKYE
b. Jul. 4, 1932
m. Richard Diers

1. Skye
2. Valor
3. Leif
4. Ganelon

PAULA JEAN
b. Aug. 10, 1935
m. Larry Johnson

1. Larry
2. Galvin
3. Brenda
4. Page

m. Bob Lewis

LARRY GAYLE
b. Apr. 1939
m. David Russell

1. Robin
2. Shannon
3. Shelly

ILA LENEVE
b. May 7, 1911
m. Oscar Messamore
1. Norman, Okla.

ILA KAY
b. Aug. 14, 1934
m. Thomas Littlepage

1. Thomas McGuire, Jr
2. Joseph Kent

JON KENT
b. Sept. 25, 1939
m. Regine Gaudet
1. Boston, MA, Mpls, MN

1. Tisha Lee
2. Kevin Wade

CLAUDIA JUNETTE
b. Jun. 4, 1916
m. Lewellyn Warren
1. Okla. City, Okla.

STEVEN KEYES
b. Dec. 28, 1937
m. Jacquelyn Hyams

1. Kimberly
2. Leisa

JUDITH ELLEN
b. May 30, 1941
m. Forrest Pearson

1. Kristi
2. Terri
3. Scott

CLAUDIA JANE
b. Feb. 20, 1948
m. Paul Pipes

1. Kelli
2. Kimberly
3. Kerry

LARRY LEWELLYN
b. Feb. 4, 1950
m. Mary Pat

Claude & Fannie
Claude
Claude & Fannie
June, Tol, Claude, Fannie, Le Neve, Omie
Le Neve
Tol
Omie
Thelma
Hollie
June
Le Neve, Tol, Omie, Thelma
Fannie
Keyes
B. 1-22-1880
D. 8-15-1967
Claude
Dickenson
B-9-26-1880
D-10-9-1958

JOHN KEYES

- Richard Keyes legatee of his brother Henry 1426.
- Henry Keyes, Chaplain, owner of messages in Norwich, Fakenham and Thorpland Co. Norfolk. B at Horlsey will dated 7-23-1426; made bequesta to Horsley church, Fakenham churct and St. Trinity Cath., Norwich. Will proved in prerogative court of Canterbury, 3-26-1426; Bur. in "his chancel" in Fakenham church.
- Hugh Keyes, Clerr; legatee of his brother Henry 1426
- ... Keyes, legatee of his brother Henry 1426
- ... Keyes, legatee of his brother Henry 1426
- ... Keyes of Horsley; legatee under the will of his brother Henry 1426

Gilbert Keyes of Holy Trinity and formerly of St. Matthew Friday St., London; citizen & tailor of London; owner of a message in Kilborn in Horsley; will dated 2-14-1499-1500; will proved in prerogative court of Canterbury, 5-25-1500; buried at St. Thomas Acres, London.
= (1) Alice, daughter of ..... buried at St. Thomas Acres
= (2) Alionour, daughter of Residuary, Legatee under the will of her husband, of which she was sole executrix, 1500.

- (Ralph) Keyes of London
- (Edward) Keyes of London

- Martin Keyes
- Mary Keyes
- Ralph Keyes of London Shoemaker, Legat-e of his brother Edward 1606.
- Edward = Bridget
- ... Keyes
- Joan

Ralph Keyes, Citizen and merchant, tailor of London; will dated 8-2-1610. Will proved in prerogative court of Canterbury 1-14-1615-1610
= ... daughter of ..., lawyer

Robert Keyes d. before 1610 = Sarah legatee of her uncle Edward 1606

Ralph Keyes Haberdasher of London; married by license at St. Olave's Hart St. 7-19-1612; witness to will of father which he proved 1615-14. d. 5-28-1659 buried at St. Thomas the apostle. London 5-30-1659.
= Maria daughter of .. Wood; d.10-6-1662 buried at St. Thomas the apostle 10-7-1662

Henry Keyes of London = Mary, daughter of ...

- Mathew Keyes Baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle Feb. 1615-16 buried at the same 9-4-1625
- Naomi Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 4-27-1617; buried at the same 10-31-1636
- Sarah Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 5-17-1618
- Elizabeth Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 10-10-1619
- Nicholas Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle.Buried at the same 3-22-1625
- Mary Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 5-1622, buried at the same 12-30-1628
- Solomon Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 2-6-1623-24
- Ralph Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 7-3-1625
- John Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 12-14-1628, buried at the same 12-15-1628
- Robert Keyes baptised at St. Thomas the Apostle 9-30-1631

KEYES IN LONDON

This chart was copied from the original which was prepared by John Parkinson Keyes at London, England in 1931.

The original is in the hands of Frances Keyes, RFD Newbury, Vermont 05051. John Parkinson Keyes was an older brother of Frances Keyes, and prepared the chart during a time he was attending school in London.

The original shows other descendents. For lack of time, for the most part, we copies only our line down to Solomon and Robert.

(a) June Dickenson Warren

Knightrider Street

This is the street on which Ralph Keyes lived in 1591. (See map of London in 1560.) The only remaining portion of this street runs from Addle Hill to Queen Victoria Street. (See map of Modern London.) Stow in His "A survey of London", written in the year 1598 describes this street: (49)

> "Knightrider's Street, so called (as is supposed) of Knights well armed and mounted at the Tower Royal, riding from thence through that street west to Creed Lane, and so out at Ludgate or otherwise to show activities before the King and States of Apostle, by Wringwren Lane ... Then west from the said church, on the same side, was one great messuage (a dwelling Rouse), sometimes called Ipres Inn, of William Ipres, in Knightrider's Street, towards St. James at Garlick Hithe was sometime a great house built of stone, and called Ormand Place, for that it sometime belonged to the Earls of Ormand ... This house is now lately taken down, and divers fair tenements are built there, the corner house whereof is a tavern."

Another description by "Strype" is:

> Knightriders Street comprises the Great and the Little, whereof the Greater is wider, better built and inhabited than the Little, that is by procters (an agent to manage another's affairs) and such as have dependence on Doctor's Commons.

From a book entitled "conspiracy for Pretended Reformation":

> "Then after a night or two, he (Hacket the enthusiast, 1591) was provided of his chamber and his board at one Ralph Keyes' house in Knightrider Street, by coppinger's means, and at his charges, for he cost coppinger three eleven shillings by the week; but Keyes waxing weary of him (in part for that he feared Hacket was a conjuror or Witch) in that the camomil, he saith, in his garden, wehre Hacket either trod or sate, did wither up the next night and waxed black."

St. Thomas the Apostle Church

This is the church in which numerous members of the Keyes family were christined in old London including Solomon Keyes. The earliest reference to this church occurs near the end of the twelfth century. John Stow, in his "A survey of London", in 1598 calls it "a proper church, though the only monuments remaining were some coats of arms either carved in stone or in the windows. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666 and the parish afterwards amalgamated wiht St. Mary Aldermary. Its churchyard remained until the ninenteenth century when, on the widening of Queen Street and Cloak Lane, the human remains were re-interred in a stone paved vault still to be seen on the east side of Queen Street. Opposite, the church site is marked by paved ground in front of some fine eighteenth century residences, now offices. There is a city corporation plaque on the corner of Great St. Thomas Apostle, and also a stone tablet indicating the parish boundaries, with the date 1814.

LONDON, ENGLAND IN 1560

Note. *This Map is a Fac-simile (reduced) of the Old One by Ralph Aggas in the year 1560*

HAMLETS
TOWER HAMLETS
E.C.2
E.C.3
E.C.4
CITY OF LONDON
ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON WALL
MOORGATE
FINSBURY CIRCUS
FINSBURY SQUARE
BROAD STREET
LIVERPOOL STREET
HOUNDSDITCH
LEADENHALL
FENCHURCH STREET
CORNHILL
THREADNEEDLE ST
KING WILLIAM ST
CANNON STREET
CANNON ST.
LOMBARD ST
GRACECHURCH ST
EASTCHEAP
Monument
Mansion Ho.
MANSION HOUSE
POULTRY
CHEAPSIDE
NEW CHANGE
NEWGATE STREET
HOLBORN VIADUCT
HOLBORN
FARRINGDON ROAD
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LUDGATE HILL
St. Pauls
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
QUEEN VICTORIA ST
UPPER THAMES ST
BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE
NEW BRIDGE ST.
FLEET ST.
CHANCERY LANE
Law Courts
Temple
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT
RIVER THAMES
LONDON BRIDGE
SOUTHWARK BRIDGE
SOUTHWARK ST.
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
STAMFORD ST.
WATERLOO
BANKSIDE
Power Station
TOWER HILL
H.M.S. Belfast
Billingsgate Market
Barbican
Guildhall
Museum of London
Arts Centre
Smithfield
Queenhithe Dock
Mermaid Theatre
H.M.S. President
H.M.S. Chrysanthemum
H.Q.S. Wellington
S.S. Discovery
National Theatre
South Bank Television Centre
St. Saviours Dock
Guy's Hospital

Bibliography

1. Americana Magazine, Vol. 24 1930, P432
2. Ancient Middlesex, Levi S. Gould
3. Battles of the American Revolution, Carrington
4. Battle of Bennington, G. H. Brush
5. A brief notice of the late Thomas Keyes of West Boylston, 1857
6. Burke's Landed Gentry (5th supplement)
7. Campaigns of the Civil War - from Fort Henry to Corinth, M. F. Force, 1881
8. Civil War Battles, Curt Johnson and Mark McLaughlin, 1977
9. The compact History of the Revolutionary War, Dupuy
10. DAR Patriot Index
    2nd Printing, May 1968
11. Day by Day Diary of soldier in Mclarnands Division, A. M. Geer
12. Decisive Battles of the Civil War, Mitchell
13. Encyclopedia of American History, R. B. Morris
14. Encyclopedia of the American Revolution, M. M. Boatner
15. Encyclopedia of Biography, P108
16. Frisco, A Ghost Town
17. Genealogy of C. W. Keyes, 1875
18. Genealogical Dictionary of Main and New Hampshire
19. Genealogies and History of Watertown, Henry Bond M.D.
20. Great Little Watertown, Robinson and Wheeler
21. History of Billerica, Hazen
22. History of Chelmsford, Wilkes Allen
23. History of Chelmsford, Waters
24. History of Newbury, Coffin
25. History of Newbury, Currier
26. History of Putney, Vermont, E. DeWolfe, L. H. Frost, E. I. Gassett, I. S. Harlow, E. G. Scott
27. History of Westford, Rev. Hodgemon
28. The Historic Voyage of the Arabella, A. R. Rogers
29. History of the Civil War in America, the Comte de Paris, 1876
30. Keyes Genealogy, Asa Keyes, 1880
31. Keyes Genealogy, Asa Keyes, Boston Public Library Copy
32. Map "Position of the Detachment under Lieut Col. Baum at Walmscock Near Bennington showing the attacks of the enemy on the 16th August 1777 drawn by Lieut. Durnsford, Engineer" engraved by Wm. Faden, 1780
33. Map "Fac-simile map of London by Ralph Aggas", 1560
34. Map of "The city and country of the city of London, with date of Commencement of Registers", published by the institute of Herald and Genealogical studies, 1964
35. Map of Masons Patent in North America
36. Massachusetts Archives
37. Massachusetts probate records

38. Mississippi History of the Civil War, C. E. Hooker
39. My Days and Nights on the Battlefield, C. C. Coffin
40. The Negro's Civil War, J. W. McPherson
41. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 8
42. New England Genealogy, Banks
43. Photographic History of the Civil War, Barns
44. Pioneer Cemetary Dover, Ill. by E. C. Cass
45. Planters of the Commonwelath, C. E. Banks
46. Reminiscences of Bureau County, N. Matson, 1872
47. Report of the adjutant General of the State of Illinois containing Reports for the years 1861-1866.
48. State of Vermont Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolutionary War 1775-1783, Goodrich, 1904
49. Survey of London, John Stow, 1598
50. The Americans, J. C. Furnas
51. Town Records of the Cities involved
52. U.S. Census Records
53. The Winthrop Fleet of 1630 C. E. Banks, 1930
54. New Hampshire holes of the Revolution
55. Oklahoma, A History of the Sooner State, M. Reynolds, 1954
56. The Growth of Oklahoma, T. T. Montgomery, 1933
57. The American Nation, J. D. Hicks, 1949
58. History of the United States, D. L. Dumond, E. E. Dale, E. B. Wesley, 1948
59. Military Records, Joel P. Keyes

Who Are My People?

My people? Who are they?
I went into the church where the congregation
Worshipped my God. Were they my people?
I felt no kinship to them as they knelt there.
My people! Where are they?
I went into the land where I was born
Where men spoke my language . . .
I was a stranger there.
"My people", my soul cried. "Who are my people?"

Last night in the rain I met an old man
Who spoke a language I do not speak,
Which marked him as one who does not know my God.
With apologetic smile he offered me
The shelter of his patched umbrella.
I met his eyes . . . and then I knew . . .

Ross Zagnoni Marinoni

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 06503 692 1